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## LITERATURE.

*China: a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People.* By John Henry Gray, LL.D., Archdeacon of Hong-Kong. In Two Volumes, with 140 Illustrations. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1878.)

*Die chinesische Auswanderung.* Ein Beitrag zur Cultur- und Handelsgeographie, von Dr. Friederich Ratzel. (Breslau, 1875.)

DR. JOHN HENRY GRAY is almost as great an institution among the English in China as Confucius is among the natives. Bishops and governors, consuls and commanders-in-chief may come and go, but he remains for ever, giving the aid of his great experience of China to all who are willing to avail themselves of it, and making himself beloved by innumerable acts of goodwill and kindness. Canton is the place with which he is most associated, as he has been chaplain there for very many years, and has constantly been in the habit of mingling with the Chinese, both in the city and in its neighbourhood, and sometimes in circumstances when it required great courage to do so; but all China open to Europeans has seen and known him.

The work which he now presents has been the labour of many years, and is the most important general work on China which has appeared since the publication, over thirty years ago, of *The Middle Kingdom*, by Dr. Wells Williams, the well-known Sinologue and missionary, who was afterwards American Minister at Peking. Since then a few valuable books on special subjects relating to the Chinese empire have appeared, such as Dr. Legge's altogether invaluable edition and translation of the Chinese Classics, the volume of the late Mr. T. T. Meadows on the rebellions of China, and that of the Rev. Dr. Edkins on the religions of the country; but this work of Dr. Gray's is the only elaborate and valuable book we have had for many years treating generally of the people of the Celestial Empire. *The Middle Kingdom* still remains unapproached as the only valuable and complete general survey we have in English of the empire. Its author was greatly indebted to the twenty volumes of the first *Chinese Repository*, to which he contributed largely, of which he was for some time editor, and which form still an unexhausted mine of information on Chinese subjects; but he succeeded in presenting a general view, and he was well able to verify the information which he had collected from previous European enquirers. It may be noted also that some of the writers in the *Chinese Repository*

were not a little indebted to the earlier Roman Catholic missionaries, of whom Duhalde is, to this day, a valuable guide to a country so immutable as China.

Another book with which Dr. Gray's may be compared—chiefly, though not solely, from the number of illustrations which they both have—is *La Chine en Miniature*, par M. Breton, published at Paris in 1811, and containing nearly a hundred very graphic coloured engravings. This book relates almost exclusively to the people of the North of China; but it gives a great deal of information with regard to them, and information much of which holds good for other parts of the country. The Archdeacon goes more into detail as regards the customs of the Chinese, and his engravings are, apparently, all made from Chinese sketches, and thus have a peculiar interest and value of their own; though it is to be regretted that they are all of one simple and artless kind. They will be extremely suggestive to people who are acquainted with the country, but may fail to convey accurate ideas to those who are not. In this latter respect the coloured engravings of *La Chine en Miniature* are much superior, and something may also be said in favour of Father Kircher's *China Illustrata*. Still, we have here a very valuable collection of illustrations of the life of the Chinese as sketched by themselves, and the idea of presenting them was a happy one.

Dr. Gray's book is somewhat wanting in proportion and arrangement for a general view of the laws, manners, and customs of the people; it manifests only moderate descriptive powers, and no great skill of grouping his facts so as either to bring out important results or forcibly to present the vital characteristics of the national life and the vital relations of these characteristics. It is also deficient in giving authority for many of its statements. It would be difficult to discover from Dr. Gray's volumes on what authorities many of these statements rest, and the fact that there are authorities for them. On the other hand, he gives elaborate and very correct details; some subjects he treats in a much fuller manner than Dr. Williams has done, and he gives a great deal of information which he has himself collected, together with interesting accounts of what he has himself witnessed, and of dangerous adventures which he went through. Apart from its general value, this book supplies a great deal of new information with regard to the Flowery Land. One subject on which a good deal of new information is given, chiefly from the author's own experience, is that of the legalised slavery of China—a subject which has been little noticed before, though references to it exist in the *Repository* and elsewhere. Parents in China have a right in certain circumstances to sell their children as slaves, and slaves "are outside the pale of citizenship, and within the reach of the avarice, or hatred, or lust of their masters." The demand for slaves gives rise to a good deal of kidnapping, especially of female children. Our author admits that the slavery of which he writes is of a mild and limited kind, not to be compared with that which once existed in the British West Indies and the United States.

As to the population of China, Dr. Gray notes the statement of Sacharoff that a census taken in 1842 gave a population of 414,686,994; but he does not seem to have made any independent examination of this subject; and he takes no note of the estimates of the Abbé David, Richthofen, and Behm, which give 420,000,000. Sacharoff gave a detailed census of the different provinces taken from the records at Peking. I am informed, however, that when Dr. Legge visited Peking in the spring of 1873 the population of the empire was one of the subjects on which he was most anxious to get information; but all his enquiries were fruitless. No Chinese whom he questioned knew, or at least would admit that he knew, of a census having been openly and professedly made during his lifetime. Still, Dr. Legge is inclined to acquiesce in Sacharoff's estimate of between 414,000,000 and 415,000,000 for 1842, his principal reason for doing so being the results of the census taken in India in 1872; for the population of China must be about double that of India. I myself was in a Chinese town on the great western branch of the Canton river early in 1860, when one night a census was taken of that town and (as I understood) of the whole neighbouring district, each household being required to suspend on a board outside the door the names of those who had slept there that night. Probably rough enumerations of the population of each district are taken occasionally for purposes of taxation and justice, and go up to the governor of the province, but are seldom called for at the capital. Hence Dr. Legge's informants may have been quite accurate in saying that they never knew of a census—a census in our sense of the word, that is to say, ordered from headquarters, taken simultaneously over the empire, and for the special purpose of ascertaining the amount of population—being made openly and professedly. That, however, does not necessarily imply that population statistics are not available in Peking, and were not made use of by Sacharoff. It is easily conceivable that high Chinese officials may be extremely indisposed to communicate such information to foreigners; and I should say that such estimates forwarded to Peking would be more likely to be under than over the truth. Even in some of the agricultural districts of China the air has seemed to me alive with human voices; and I can believe in the Middle Kingdom having 415,000,000 of souls shortly before the T'ang rebellion, and little if at all less now.

We notice as an omission in this work that there is no reference to the Jews of China. A good deal of information, little of which is new, is given with regard to the Mohammedans of the country; but we learn nothing about the "Blue-bonneted Mohammedans" or the descendants of Jews, to be found chiefly in Houan, who have retained certain of the customs and copies of some of the sacred books of their race. They seem to be disappearing, if, indeed, they have not disappeared already; and we looked to the Archdeacon for information on this interesting subject.

Chinese emigration is rapidly becoming a serious matter since we "opened up China,"

and on our advice that empire set aside the laws which forbade its subjects to leave their own land. Already, as Mr. Fisher has borne witness, the Chinese in most parts of California have secured a practical monopoly of such trades as woollen manufacture, boot-making, laundry work, domestic service, cigar-making, fruit-preserving, market gardening, costermongering and "placer" mining, and they are pressing into watch-making, fishing and farm labour; and this they have accomplished in spite of a formidable opposition, which has sometimes taken the form of heavy capitation taxes upon their entry into the State, sometimes of riot, incendiarism and assassination, directed against them when there. In some of the Eastern States of America they are already to be found in considerable numbers, especially as shoemakers; and even in England there is a talk of their being introduced as a counterpoise to strikes and trade-unions. It is not impossible that, unless met by violence or restrictive laws, the Chinese could in course of time work out the labouring population of great part of the civilised world; but do employers of labour perceive that, if this were accomplished, Chinese capitalists would be likely to work them out also very soon after? The difficulty is that the Chinese masses remain unchanged Chinese wherever they settle, are little amenable in their own relations to any laws except their own, play into one another's hands, and so in foreign countries constitute an *imperium in imperio* which would necessarily become *super imperium* wherever they found themselves in sufficient strength.

Hence Dr. Ratzel, a Docent in the Royal Polytechnical School of Munich, has chosen an important subject, and one which has not before had any work devoted exclusively to it or treating it at length. He made personal acquaintance with the Chinese in California, Mexico, and Cuba, but has not had the advantage of knowing them in their own land. Little is contributed from his own experience; and the value of the book lies chiefly in his careful manner of putting together information which has been collected by others, and giving us a general view of the whole subject. The first part of the volume treats of the boundaries and size of China, its fruitfulness and mineral treasures, the amount of population, its various industries, and the circumstances which condition emigration in the country itself. The second part relates to the fields of immigration for the Celestials, beginning with those in their immediate neighbourhood, such as Manchuria and Formosa, and ending with America and Australia. A great deal of the information thus presented is far from new; but it is well put together. His information as to Australia and Polynesia is extremely meagre; there is not much about even California, and his statistics with regard to that part of the world are out of date. Nothing is added to our knowledge of the amount of the population of China. Various alleged censuses are quoted, and Dr. Ratzel accepts that of Sacharoff, but with the qualification that the Tai-ping and Nien-fei rebellions have perhaps brought it down to 360 or 380 millions. But the early Roman Catholic

missionaries have borne personal witness to the extraordinary rapidity with which China recovers from the effects of rebellion and famine, new populations almost appearing to spring out of the ground in the devastated district, while the neighbouring districts appear as thickly populated as ever.

ANDREW WILSON.

*Etudes sur l'Industrie et la Classe Industrielle à Paris au XIII<sup>e</sup> et au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle.*  
Par Gustave Fagniez. (Paris: Vieweg, 1877.)

THE study of municipal institutions, so intimately connected in their earlier history with that of the industrial classes, is now happily receiving more and more attention in France, as well as in Germany, where the labours of Dr. L. Brentano, Dr. G. Schanz, and others are bearing so much fruit. As one among the modern scientific school of French *savants*, M. Fagniez has worthily set himself to help to redeem his countrymen from the reproach, made a few years back, of neglecting their social and economic history. His position as *Archiviste* naturally gives him full opportunities of going to original documents; and in the volume before us we have the result of careful study and research into the condition of trades—or, more correctly speaking, of crafts and craftsmen—in Paris in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Modestly disclaiming completeness of treatment, either as regards statistics or the historical progress of any industry (for which, probably, the materials do not exist), he looks at his subject from the double point of view of the condition of the workers and of the development of the industry. Accordingly, the first book treats of the civil, religious, and economic organisation of the industrial class, while the second presents us with a monograph on certain industries. Besides these we have, in the form of an Appendix, the text of a large number of original documents gathered from various sources, the value of which to the worker is increased by a short analytical title at the head of each piece—a novel feature in collections of *pièces justificatives*.

Unlike the rich stores of MS. treasure still in the possession of our City companies, the private records of the corporations or craft-guilds of Paris, "les titres de propriété, les procès-verbaux de réunions, les pièces de comptabilité, les brevets d'apprentissage," are lost and gone; while the destruction of the ancient records of the Châtelet—whose jurisdiction stood in many respects in the same relation to the Paris crafts as that of the Lord Mayor to the City companies—leaves an immense blank for the student. Great thanks, therefore, are due to M. Fagniez for the labour and ability with which he has hunted up from the Trésor des Chartes, the Archives Nationales, the Registre du Parlement, and many scattered sources, the evidences upon which to found a picture of the organisation and life of the early Paris artisans and their industries.

Touching but slightly upon their origin—as to which, however, it may be remarked that, with the exception of the ancient "Nautes Parisiens" and the Butchers of the

Grande Boucherie,\* "on ne peut retrouver les *collegia opificum* dans les corps de métiers du moyen-âge," a further confirmation of an opinion shared by many scholars—our author takes as his chief starting-point the famous *Livre des métiers* of Étienne Boileau, Provost of Paris in 1258. The great merit of this collection is that in it we see the already existing statutes of about a hundred Paris crafts put on record and affirmed in a declaratory manner, concerning the principal points then held to be of importance to their *status*—viz., "de la franchise ou de la vénéralité du métier, du nombre des apprentis et des grades-jurés, des impôts et du guet." Two rolls of subsidies levied at the end of the thirteenth century furnish, among other details, curious information on the street localities, names, and occupations of a great number of industries, of which antiquaries now at work upon our own Subsidy Rolls will be glad to avail themselves.

The craft-guilds of Paris formed no exception to the general rule by which these bodies combined social and religious duties with the principal end of their association. Their statutes for the help of the poor, for mutual assistance in sickness and poverty, on apprenticeship, marriage, burial, &c., for feasting together, and for the support of religious services, all find their parallel in other countries. The toy-makers, who "say that if there die a man or woman of the mystery we will that one shall go from every house with the body, and whoever shall fail shall pay half a pound of wax to the brotherhood" (p. 35), might have drawn their ordinance, even to its very words, from the same source as their fellows in England. But what appears peculiar to these Paris guilds is that the members of one craft would sometimes form within itself several social guilds or *confréries*, while, on the other hand, some of them threw open their social guilds to others outside their own craft. In general, however, "la confrérie, par la façon dont elle était composée, se confondait avec le corps de métier et ne s'en distinguait que par son but et son organisation."

The chapter on the Public Life of the craft-guilds is valuable for the light it throws upon the part played by those bodies in the watch and ward of the city (another interesting illustration may be found in M. Germain's monograph, *De l'organisation administrative de Montpellier*, 1850). The apprentice, the workman, the master, their condition and duties, and the steps by which they arrived at these grades; the position of the heads of trade; the internal jurisdiction of the associations, complete the first book of this valuable contribution to the economic history of the Middle Ages.

The second book, in dealing with the questions which bear upon the professional character of each trade, treats more especially of the trades of millers and bakers, butchers, builders, textile industries and their branches, tailors and the making-up of clothes, goldsmiths and jewellers: subjects which are treated with a fullness of detail and careful illustration most welcome to those engaged in antiquarian and historical studies.

\* The question of merchant-guilds, which might be opened here, is not touched upon by our author.



The author has taken warning by failure in other works of the kind, and has provided his readers with a good Glossarial Index.

L. TOULMIN SMITH.

*Latter-day Lyrics.* Selected and Arranged by W. Davenport Adams. With a Note on some Foreign Forms of Vers by Austin Dobson. (London: Chatto & Windus, 1878.)

THERE is, perhaps, no variety of book so easy to criticise in the merely carping manner as an anthology. The fact that no two people are likely to agree in their principle, much less in their practice, of selection is sufficient to furnish forth a dozen or a hundred unfavourable criticisms, according to the number of the critics, and, as the poems selected must always bear an infinitesimally small relation to those left out, another wide and promising field is opened to the carper. In neither of these fields, however, do our feet particularly care to walk, and, with one exception (to be afterwards referred to), we have no great fault to find with Mr. Adams on the score of his admissions or his exclusions. We do not think that he has been wise in allowing Mr. Tennyson to be almost exclusively represented by the songs scattered through his later works; but, as this is a matter on which others may legitimately differ from us, we shall not insist on it. There are some exceedingly minor writers of whom we could have done with less, and one or two whose absence altogether we could have supported with great equanimity. But of omissions there are few, and of these only two strike us as surprising. The first is the quite unaccountable one of Mr. Horne; the second, that of Mr. Charles Mackay, whose right to admission is, to say no more, superior to that of Mr. W. C. Bennett. On the other hand, Mr. Adams has been well advised in giving a place to the modest and retiring muse of Mr. Ashe. The inclusion of some few American specimens seems to us a mistake, because the selection is not in the least exhaustive, or even representative. But on this head we have nothing more to say.

Much more fault must be found with the notes which Mr. Adams has appended to his selections. The principle which should guide the annotator in such a case is, we think, not disputable. He may legitimately give information where it is required on the context of the pieces, on the other work of the author, or on anything else of this kind. But to attempt, as Mr. Adams attempts, to knock off the poetical merits of his poets in a sentence is, in the first place, futile, and, in the second—Mr. Adams must excuse us—rather impertinent. It can do no mortal any good to know that in Mr. Adams' opinion Mr. Warren and Mr. Simcox "belong to the Swinburnian school," even if the opinion were indisputable. That Mr. Tennyson's sonnets "are not so highly esteemed as they deserve to be" is a very good theme for an extended argument, but utterly out of place in a note of two lines. Mr. Adams seems to have mistaken his commentary for one of the papers of theses which a travelling student used to post up on the gates of the towns he visited. As mere *obiter dicta*,

occurring in such a book as this volume, they are singularly ill-placed. Moreover, in one instance we really must take up Mr. Adams' glove. To represent Mr. Morris he selects in a book of lyrics three of the addresses to the months in the *Earthly Paradise*, which are not lyrics at all. Now, considering that he had all the riches of the *Defence of Guinevere* to draw on, not to mention such later jewels as the "I know a little garden close" of *Jason*, and the "Before our Lady came on earth" of the *Hill of Venus*, this proceeding is inconvenient. The song we have last mentioned is one of the most exquisitely musical songs to be found in any contemporary writer, with its lapping cadence as of the waves that floated the goddess to shore; and Mr. Adams' selections, though very good in their way, are, as we have said, not even lyrical in form. But the note with which the selections are accompanied is the main offence. Mr. Adams is pleased to say that Mr. Morris's muse is "certainly not an inspiring one," but that it has "attractiveness, if not charm." It is not clear to us what is meant by "not an inspiring one." Does Mr. Adams mean that Mr. Morris does not derive inspiration from his own muse, but commits flirtation with the muse of some other body, as a Scotchman would say? If so, we should be very glad to know who the other body is. But it is probably meant that Mr. Morris's muse does not inspire Mr. Davenport Adams; and if that be the case, so much the worse for him. To enter into a discussion here of the comparative merits of any poet would be out of place. But we are bound to say that a poetical critic who refuses to the author of *The Wind*, of *Rapunzel*, of the *Watching of the Falcon*, and of the opening pages of *Sigurd*, inspiration and charm, thereby makes it more than doubtful whether he possesses the right to pronounce any opinion at all on poetry.

Mr. Dobson's "Note on some Foreign Forms of Verse" is a note of a very different kind. It is a most delightful little essay on the charming arrangements of rhyme which we owe to the early poets of France, which Théodore de Banville has revived in our own time with such splendid success, and which within the last few years and months more than one English poet has naturalised. For completeness and grace of style Mr. Dobson's little essay is worthy to rank as a prose tractate beside some of his own verse. Personally we think it is too modest; but this is a good fault. The triolet, the rondeau, and the ballade need not present themselves cap in hand. The sacramental phrase about the sonnet is fully applicable to them; and there are contemporary epics which we would give with joy for Mr. Dobson's triolet "Rose kissed me to-day," or for Mr. Gosse's rondeau "If Love should faint." All we can say is that if the British public does not like these exotic blooms, we are very sorry for the British public. The book contains besides the Note a most interesting collection of examples, including some which are almost unique. Mr. Adams has, by the way, made a mistake in attributing to Mr. Dobson's ballade à double refrain rights of priority, for a similar poem appeared in *London* (a periodical which has contained

large numbers of these verses) last year. But this is a detail. We have already indicated our own preference for the triolet, rondeau, and ballade—in which last class we include the "Chant Royal"—over the others. The ballade in especial is a poetical form of endless capabilities. No one who knows De Banville's splendid "Aux Enfants Perdus," quoted by the present writer in the *ACADEMY* five years ago, can doubt its value for serious poetry; and the same poet's "Pour la Servante du Cabaret," is equally decisive of its merits for lighter themes. As to the Chant Royal, Mr. Gosse's "God of Wine" is, to our mind, a model of stately grace, though we should, after the manner of critics, like to alter one line in it. We cannot speak so highly of Mr. John Payne's similar attempt. This gentleman has fallen into the exaggerated archaism which is the Charybdis of these forms, as their easy adaptation to burlesque is their Scylla. We really must ask Mr. Payne what language

"Lord of liesse, sovran of sorrowing"

is? It is certainly not English, it does not strike us as French, and we do not recognise it as Italian, though there are scraps of each discoverable in it.

Altogether the book has given us pleasure—not unmixed, indeed, owing to Mr. Adams' unfortunate annotations. Wordsworth, and some other brutal persons, would probably have torn away ruthlessly the score or so of pages for which the editor is responsible, and have preserved the rest. We have never been able to find it in our hearts so to mutilate a book; we shall therefore content ourselves with warning readers to stick to the text, and sternly shun the comments—always excepting Mr. Dobson's. They will then have the delight of reading many old favourites and some new ones, in a very pleasant and comely get-up. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*Scholæ Academicæ: some Account of the Studies at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century.* By Christopher Wordsworth, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press, 1877.)

THIS volume forms a continuation of the author's researches in eighteenth-century university history commenced in his *University Life*, published in 1874 (see *ACADEMY*, May 22, 1875). With respect to the arrangement of the materials—a matter of no small importance where a work is largely composed of minute and multifarious details—it strikes us as an improvement on its predecessor. Only, indeed, those who have engaged in like labours will be able fully to appreciate the sustained industry and conscientious accuracy discernible in every page—an observation all the more due, in that Mr. Wordsworth is content to characterise his investigations by the simple statement that he has "taken some pains to bring to light some of the secrets of university history and of literary lore which have lain dormant in manuscripts, known perhaps to a few, and read, it may be, by fewer."

The plan which he has adopted in setting the results of his researches before the reader is extremely good. First of all, he describes the general apparatus subservient to the studies of the two universities in the

shape of libraries and lectures; then, the successive methods whereby proficiency on the part of the students was tested and stimulated, whether by Acts and Opponencies or the Tripos, in the Sophs' Schools or the Senate House; and, finally, under the several heads of the Mathematics, the Trivial Arts, Humanity, Morals and Casuistry, Law, Modern Studies, Oriental Studies, Physic, Anatomy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Botany, Music, and Astronomy, we are presented with such evidence as it is possible to gather, laboriously gleaned from text-books, examinations, lectures, and other less formal sources, of the actual attainments of the students as well as the standard of instruction. Of the whole volume it may be said that it is a genuine service rendered to the study of university history, and that the habits of thought of any writer educated at either seat of learning in the last century will, in many cases, be far better understood after a consideration of the materials here collected.

In some respects, Mr. Wordsworth's book tends materially to qualify the prevalent unfavourable impression as to the state of our universities a century or more ago. Sweeping censure and sarcastic descriptions, like those of Gibbon, Gray, Adam Smith, Payne Knight, and others, have too often been accepted as valid to an extent far beyond what the facts would warrant. Universities, from the nature of their composition, are singularly liable to change, whether in the shape of degeneration or of improvement; and though tenacious of their traditions, they afford no ordinary scope for the exertion of individual influence. The results achieved by Melancthon at Wittenberg, by Conringius at Helmstadt, by Schönborn and Ickstadt at Würzburg, by Spener and Thomasius at Halle, by Boerhave at Leyden, by Linnaeus at Upsala, will suggest themselves to those familiar with the history of letters as illustrating this feature. A very few years suffice to enable a leading mind to rouse at least the student element in such bodies from a state of lethargy to one of lively enthusiasm.

Although admitting not a few "blots and blanks," Mr. Wordsworth, we are glad to find, is able to give it as his opinion that the facts, especially in relation to Cambridge, are more favourable than he had ventured to hope they would prove. It is obvious, however, that in a consideration of the evidence which he places before us, it is necessary to guard against the illusion which a retrospect extending over more than a century is liable to produce. The true test of the university as a school of instruction must always be the encouragement it holds out to the average student, and the kind and degree of knowledge which it enables him to acquire at any given time. With respect to these points, indeed, a lateral section of such history—like that which Prof. J. E. B. Mayor has given us in his edition of the *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke*, and encourages us to look for in his long-promised *Cambridge in the Reign of Queen Anne*—affords the best evidence.

It has been observed by Dr. Döllinger in his able outline, *Die Universitäten sonst und jetzt*, that the spirit of rivalry between Ox-

ford and Cambridge has been their best preservative against supineness such as would have allowed of either university going actually to sleep on its endowments and privileges. In the eighteenth century, however, there is comparatively little evidence of any such rivalry. The breeze that sprang up in connexion with the controversy respecting the *Letters of Phalaris* was followed by a dead calm, in which each university seems to have followed its own traditions without much regard to what might be going on elsewhere. Cambridge was undoubtedly the more efficient instructress; while Oxford, scandalously negligent in this relation, appears to have been far more active in the production of editions of the classics and of scientific works. But even at Cambridge the standard of attainment for a degree in arts was deplorably low. At the end of the century, "two books of Euclid, simple and quadratic equations, and the earlier parts of Paley's *Moral Philosophy* were deemed amply sufficient." In mathematics, the genuine impetus communicated to the study by Newton and his successors had died out before the second half of the century was reached. The manner in which Rohault's *Physics*, as edited by Clarke, continued to hold its ground as a text-book, is evidence of the immobility of the university, even in regard to its leading study. In classics, the acquirement of a pure style was altogether disregarded; students appear to have aimed rather at collecting information than at familiarising themselves with the great masters of thought and expression, and occasionally betook themselves to authors whose very names a modern private tutor would scarcely hear without alarm. In theology, the names of the writers recommended by Waterland in his *Student's Guide* (1730)—Burnet, Sharp, Sprat, Hoadly, South, Tillotson, Norris, Atterbury, and Stillingfleet—afford decisive evidence not simply of the complete expulsion of patristic studies, but also of the declining estimation in which writers of the Anglican school of theology were held, Pearson *On the Creed* being almost the only author of that school whom Waterland recommends. It is really no unfair description when Mr. Wordsworth speaks of the prevailing influences as "overwhelming the field of divinity with a dull and level surface of dead water."

But in order justly to estimate either the Oxford or the Cambridge of the eighteenth century, we must compare them, not with each other, but with Continental seats of learning. Nor is it without something of humiliation that we can mark the efforts of Germany nobly struggling to recover what England seemed careless to preserve. Mr. Wordsworth, in adverting to the circumstances under which the eighteenth century opened, alludes to the "two great shocks" which the country had sustained in the preceding sixty years, but neither the Civil War nor the Revolution of 1688 could compare with the Thirty Years' War in its disastrous effects on learning. Koch, in his *History of the University of Marburg*, has touchingly described the intellectual blight that followed upon that long struggle—a blight so deadly at the universities that Leibnitz, in drawing

up his scheme for the advancement of science, omitted all reference to them, as demoralised beyond reasonable hope of reform. Yet, notwithstanding, in a few years from the time (1710) when Uffenbach visited Cambridge and penned his depressing account of her studies and her libraries (Trinity alone excepted), we find the professors at Erfurt contributing, from their own modest collections, volumes to form a university library; while, before the close of the century, the library at "Georgia Augusta" surpassed, not only that at Cambridge, but the Bodleian itself. Had it not been for the unwise multiplication of new centres and the feuds of theological intolerance, the contrast presented by the German universities would have been yet more unfavourable to our own. "Pennalism" was fast disappearing. What Cambridge required of her graduates before they left may be compared with what Königsberg demanded of her *alumni* before they were admitted. It was necessary, Arnoldt tells us,\* that every student should be able to construe a moderately-difficult Latin author at sight, to compose a Latin theme which should be free from grammatical errors, and to understand Latin when addressed in that tongue; he was expected to be familiar with the elements of logic, and to have a knowledge of geography and history; and, finally, it was essential that he should be able to construe and explain two of the Gospels in the original Greek, and the first thirty chapters of Genesis in Hebrew. At Halle, the lectures of Christian Thomasius were awakening his countrymen to the study of their native tongue and of modern literature, half a century before Squire's *Saxon Dictionary* came to an untimely end at Cambridge and Lye's edition of *Cædmon* proved an abortion at Oxford. When Halle declined, Göttingen took the lead, and became as famous for her historical school as Halle had been for theology and jurisprudence. When we note that Spittler's *Geschichte der europäischen Staaten* appeared in the year in which Gibbon died, we cannot but be reminded how justly Göttingen might pride herself on the appearance of that able work, and how little Oxford could claim a share in the production of the *Decline and Fall*. How Kant added to the fame of Königsberg, Fichte and Schelling to that of Jena, it is scarcely necessary to recall.

The share in the work of instruction assigned to the professorial body in the English universities is, of course, but small when compared with that allotted to them in Germany, but their inactivity at Oxford and Cambridge in the last century is one of the "blots" in Mr. Wordsworth's subject, and he evidently finds no pleasure in referring to it—perhaps fails to set it before the reader with all the distinctness which historical fidelity might seem to require. At the close of the century about one-third of the Oxford professors and half of those at Cambridge gave lectures, but not more than six or seven in the year. The rest never lectured at all, and some even failed

\* *Historie der Königsbergischen Universität* (1746), i., 234.



altogether to give any indication that they regarded their office as imposing duties of any kind, whether of research or of publication. It is significant that the three professorships founded at Cambridge in the course of the century by the spontaneous action of the university—that of Chemistry (1702), of Anatomy (1707), and of Botany (1724)—were all connected with natural science. The rest originated in royal or private munificence. This may be partly explained by the supposition that the college lecturers were considered, by the resident body, to afford sufficient instruction in the ordinary branches of study. Such an explanation, however, will manifestly not apply to the study of history. It is by no means edifying to find the simple-minded George I. instituting a professorship of Modern History and Languages, "with an appointment so ample" (to quote the address of the university on the occasion) "as well-nigh to equal the stipends of all the other professors put together," receiving, moreover, profuse thanks for his generosity, coupled with the assurance that "he had wisely observed where their greatest defect lay," and then to learn that not a single lecture was delivered by successive professors from the foundation in 1724 to the death of Gray, the poet, in 1771.

Much that would have served to illustrate his subject is reserved by Mr. Wordsworth for his third volume, on the *Religious Life*. The present volume, accordingly, appears somewhat defective, from the fact that though it is concerned with the studies of the two great schools for the clergy, divinity is scarcely alluded to in its pages. When, however, the three volumes are before us, Cambridge will be able to point to a collection of facts relating to her history such as no other university in Europe possesses.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

*Islam under the Khalifs of Baghdad.* By R. D. Osborn, Major Bengal Staff Corps. (London: Seeleys, 1878.)

MAJOR OSBORN told us in his first work, *Islam under the Arabs*, that he proposed to trace the history of the Mohammedan religion in three volumes, of which the present is the second, while the third will deal with *Islam in India*. The first volume left us at the beginning of the 'Abbâsi Khalifs. The second carries on the history to the fall of Baghdad. If *Islam in India* bears out its title, it is clear that the later religious development in Egypt and Syria, Turkey, Persia, and West Africa, not to mention other directions, will be entirely overlooked, and the whole work cannot maintain its original pretension to affording a general history of Islam.

*Islam under the Khalifs of Baghdad* may be viewed as a story-book, a biographical dictionary, or a history. We should prefer to regard it as a story-book: Major Osborn tells Eastern stories delightfully; and if he had only left out his theological interludes the book would have been an interesting appendix to the *Arabian Nights*. As a biographical dictionary it is not quite so satisfactory. Major Osborn is unable to grasp the notion that an Oriental may by some

strange accident be an excellent man, and he always contrives to select such stories as can only give his characters a ludicrous or a downright disgusting turn. Moreover, he is not at all particular in acknowledging his debts to the various authorities out of which his book is made, nor does he refrain from misquoting them.

But, though his stories are well told and his biographies amusing, Major Osborn insists on a higher ground of criticism: he wishes us to regard his book as a history of Islam. It may be just as well to say at once that it is nothing of the kind. Except a curious capability of throwing himself into the style of the authorities he uses, and thus preserving the same vigorous language throughout his book, Major Osborn has none of the qualities of a historian. He is in possession, so far as we can see, of no original information. He is no Orientalist, as every page of this volume testifies. We do not refer to questions of popular spelling: it would be absurd to be pedantically strict in a book of this kind. But such forms as *Al Mutawakkil* (frequently repeated and translated), *Hanifite*, *Shafite*, *Sir-man-rai*, and a host more, are not concessions to the public intelligence; they are blunders such as no scholar, no one even who had read through an elementary Arabic grammar, ought to be able to commit. Lastly, instead of taking a broad point of view, Major Osborn writes from that of the narrowest school of Protestant theology.

His history of Islam is, as we have said, incomplete. It is also prejudiced and unjust. So far as we can extract it from the Preface and various rambling pages in several of the early chapters (the latter part of the book being scarcely at all concerned with Islam), his main indictment against the religion of Mohammad is its rigidity: it is final, unchangeable, all-sufficing. A book contains all that the Muslims can know about God; their own minds are powerless in religion. The same rigid rules are laid down about great things and small, about the treatment of other religions and the cut of a man's coat. Triviality reaches its acme in the traditions, and trivial ceremonial regulations are stereotyped for all time. The whole religion is one of forms, not faith; unreasoning, not thinking; fixed, not progressive. Such are Major Osborn's notions about Islam. In some respects they are only too well founded. There is no doubt that the triumph of orthodoxy at the end of the third century of the Flight did reduce Islam for a large proportion of the Muslim world to a mere routine of ritual. The mistake is the assumption that this is the necessary form in which Islam must everywhere continue. Many times since its first promulgation has the religion of Mohammad shown its capabilities of expansion. The varieties of opinion and of practice embraced under the name of Mohammedanism have been even more numerous and conflicting than those of the various Christian sects. Because a certain orthodox sect has long had the upper hand in Muslim countries, it does not follow that so it must ever be. And it is the same with the other causes that keep Islam stationary. There is no reason for their everlastingness.

But Major Osborn is over-severe on Mohammedan ritual. In some cases his charge of triviality arises simply from his own misapprehension of the intention of the ordinance. For example, he ridicules the strict command of putting a staff or drawing a line before one when praying, altogether failing to see that the point of this was to keep the attention from wandering. Does he not know that the dying Jacob prayed towards the top of his staff like any Muslim?

Major Osborn assumes throughout that what is must always be: he paints Islam and its followers in the worst light without any very superlative knowledge of the facts of the case, and says that such *must* be the religion of Mohammad, such *must* be the effects of the creed upon Muslims. Such, we believe, they were not, often are not, and assuredly need not be.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Like Dian's Kiss.* In Three Volumes. By Rita. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1878.)

*The History of Margaret Morton.* By a Contemporary. In Three Volumes. (London: Chapman & Hall, 1878.)

*Forget-Me-Nots.* By Julia Kavanagh. In Three Volumes. (London: R. Bentley & Son, 1878.)

*Like Dian's Kiss* begins with the hackneyed scenes of the gambling-saloons and concert-chamber of the Kursaal at Baden-Baden. Hermann Berger, the hero, has scarcely escaped the deafening applause which greeted his execution of a concerto of Spohr's, before, in a retired corner of the grounds, accident introduces him to a golden-haired and precocious child, who had heard him play, and finished the evening by losing her *bonne* and missing her way back to her grandparents at the Hôtel d'Angleterre. Thither she is escorted by the soon fascinated youth, who introduces him to her grandsire, Mr. Augustus Ragge Delaware, one of the most obnoxious specimens of a vulgar *nouveauroche* and incompetent amateur that ever cumbered the pages of fiction. In his party is a young cousin of the little heroine, one Bertie Foster, of the Indian Civil Service, who we shortly learn (for Miss Mand tells all the gossip broadcast in her first interview with Hermann in the garden), is "spooney" on "Mdlle. Fleurette d'Este," the loveliest woman in Baden, and at that time its *prima donna*. Strange to say, this charming singer—"a woman lovely enough for Venus, Helen, and Cleopatra, anything that is fair, false, and dangerous"—will have nothing to say to Bertie Foster, but no sooner sets eyes on Hermann Berger, an ill-fed, much neglected son of the drunken wife of a henpecked German baron, hampered by a low-lived and disreputable brother, than she bestows upon him the smiles, sympathy, devotion, and, what is better, sterling patronage, which enable him, eventually, to surmount the drawbacks to his advancement. Among the earlier scenes of *Like Dian's Kiss*, the hours of moonlight with

Fleurette, and the magic of her hotel balcony, ring a curious change upon the miseries of Hermann's half-starved home-life, and the indignities with which he puts up from the vulgar, pompous Mr. Delaware. Anon the scene changes to London. Maud has rejoined her stuck-up grandparents at Lancaster Gate, the better, it is hoped, for four years of education in Brussels. Fleurette, who has married and buried an Italian Marchese, and is drawing crowded houses at Covent Garden as Marguerite, is the mistress of a grand house in Park Lane, and Hermann, in a less successful turn of Fortune's wheel, is one of the violinists in the orchestra, where he is espied by the *prima donna* on the stage, as well as the Bertie-beset Maud in a private box. Of course Fleurette's influence enables him to win success and fame by a series of private concerts under her roof and auspices. When his repute waxes, vulgar Mr. Delaware stakes his large pretensions and scanty talent in cultivating the Italian Marchesa, as well as her dubious and professional musician-adventurer in an "at-home," where the old man's tactics to cover his own incompetency, despite of "good, steady practice"—namely, *pasting over his difficulties and marking them as rests*—would be amusing, if they were not obviously caricaturish, and if they met with their deserts instead of being passed over. Out of this "at-home" spring troubles for Maud, who finds in it the *integratio amoris*, which the suit of Bertie renders peculiarly welcome. The old story of Horace is re-enacted, "Insignem tenni fronte Lycoridæ Cyri torret amor: Cyrus in asperam Declinat Pholœn;" and the gist of the tangle displays Fleurette striving to do good to Hermann, openly or by stealth, in the faint hope of winning a love which he has silently pledged to Maud, who is enduring snubs from her grandparents because she will not cast in her lot with an unreasonable and narrow-minded Anglo-Indian cousin, long since cured of his first *penchant* for Fleurette. In the end, and after numerous entanglements, the course of love for the violinist and the wiser and less-precocious Maud is made straight and smooth through her being obliged to fly the home of the Delawares, and find another, after due wedding and wooing, in her Hermann's baronial hall. But the story is improbable and exaggerated. Professional and amateur musicians may fairly resent it as a caricature: few among the former would perhaps climb so successfully to fame as Hermann by the tactics of a "Dian;" and if amateurs, as a class, were half such impostors as Mr. Delaware, they should be exterminated under a heavy penalty.

The *History of Margaret Morton* introduces readers to a Widow Archibald, of cultivated tastes and antecedents, affording a home at Kensington to her niece the heroine, with frequent hospitality to her nephew, Henry Morton, and her husband's nephew, a cousin or connexion of Margaret's, Richard Archibald. Mrs. Archibald's little dinners and whist-parties include likewise an elderly widower, Mr. Wynum, and a fat and fair old maid, Miss Maunsel, occupants of contiguous

apartments in an adjoining lodging-house: and into this habitual circle an element of novel excitement is brought by the visit of Mr. Wynum's son—the adopted heir of his eldest brother, a millionaire mill-owner—just gazetted to a cornetcy in a cavalry regiment. The time of the action of the novel is between the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862; and Mr. Wynum, whose mistake in life seems to have been selfishness, is stirred by his son's impending departure for India to emulate, by a temporary joining of forces or sitting-rooms with Miss Maunsel, the customary hospitalities of Mrs. Archibald, and to flutter more or less the contiguous dovescots. It seems that Richard Archibald, who is a clever lawyer as well as a member of the Indian house of Morton, Archibald & Co., has always been destined for the husband of "Margaret Morton;" though, as that young lady's education had been superintended by the late Mr. Archibald upon very superior principles, her self-respect has never yet been impaired by the suggestion of any such proposed relation. Not unnaturally, as Miss Morton is clever, good-looking, and agreeable, the amiable Cornet Wynum takes the opportunity of falling in love with her, and much space is consumed in the machinations and counter-machinations of Richard Archibald and his aunt, of Miss Maunsel and Mr. Wynum, until at last the young officer comes to an understanding with his father, proceeds to the East in a state of supposed heart-breaking, and leaves the coast clear for Richard Archibald, who shortly afterwards defeats the plans of his family by marrying one of the ill-bred daughters of a vulgar financier, while his cousin and partner espouses the other. Suppers and whist-parties above stairs, and "something hot" below, between mistresses and maids, eke out the terribly tedious acts of this contemporary drama: but when Wynum *filis* has been shipped to India, and Mrs. Archibald's death, hastened by vexation, has left Margaret without a home and old Wynum on the look-out for new combinations, it occurs to him to prefer proposing to her, in confidence based on their congeniality of literary and philosophical tastes, to proffering hand and heart to Miss Maunsel, who is described in the first volume as resembling "the bust of a Roman matron cut in marble." Margaret weds the widower apparently from admiration of his knowledge of Butler's *Analogy*; soon, however, to find that his philosophy is impractical, his means far in defect of his wants, and his theory of a wife and a nurse identical. In the course of a few harassed years his restless extravagance so far outruns the constable as to bring her acquainted with unwashed moneylenders and tipstiffs; and, though she clings to him with a devotion out of proportion to his deserts, it is a relief, at any rate to the reader, when he dies and leaves Margaret wellnigh penniless. The time synchronises pretty nearly with the so-called Black Friday, which smashed so many commercial concerns, and finished "Morton & Archibald," whose wives had led them into extravagance, and who only made up to Margaret when they could make her useful. To her the task of clearing the character of a wife who had supplanted

her with Richard falls just in time for a reconciliation with her husband before the death of Mrs. Richard Archibald; and, though with the Indian house in liquidation, and a peck of other troubles in the way, it might have seemed vain to expect a *dénouement* without a fourth volume, the author eventually contrives to bring about a grand issue, by making the Yorkshire mill-owner die intestate, and his heirs-at-law, his brother's widow, and her *quondam* admirer—now her stepson, and an Indian colonel—divide the property. With her share of this it need not be said that Mrs. Margaret Wynum endows the revived house of Morton & Archibald, giving herself withal to her duly-humbled cousin.

It is refreshing to turn from a tangle which the clearest head would find tedious to unravel, from heated rooms and crowded thoroughfares, and from commercial crises on the brain, to the fresh, bright, idyllic sun-pictures which Miss Kavanagh has left us in *Forget-Me-Nots*. The series consists of nigh a score of sketches of country life in a breezy nook of Normandy. Not one of these is a repetition of another; each tells its uncumbered story of a rustic love, or of a maidenly self-devotion, in refined and graceful touches, and amid a setting of ferns and wild flowers, tall red poppies, waving corn, or great green boughs of the old village "oak with the cross." Now it is "Fifine," or Josephine, whose early mishap "At the Well" about which there was a dispute between the Lennds and Del-pierres provokes a pity in the breast of her hereditary foe, the awkward shy young farmer, Pierre, which ripens into love, converts him from a wolf to a lamb, and heals the feud, so that there are no more broken pitchers at the well. Again, "The Story of Monique" introduces us to a rural heiress, humoured in her childish days by an elder less well-to-do cousin, Sévère, who procures for her the magpie which she had fancied, and which the showman would not sell at any price. Sévère has to run for this; but, coming back after Monique is her own mistress, and beset by as wasteful and importunate suitors as Penelope, first becomes her bailiff, and then, after the usual touchiness of would-be wooers, places her on the horns of a dilemma, whether she "cares for him or only wants his work." Her answer is, "It is all the magpie." Annette's "Love Story" is a trifle sadder; but the little touch of Annette confiding Jean's promises and quarrels in the *cavée* to the glossy shoulders of her cows, La Brune and Blanchette, is deliciously pastoral; and the end of her love story—the happiness by deputy, which her savings for the unworthy Jean enable her to effect after forty years of fruitless waiting—is full of a natural sweetness and pathos. This is, indeed, one of the few stories in the book that does not end in direct happiness; for the second story in the first volume, "Sister Anne," while it professes to tell of "a woman compelled to wait for a wooing that came not," is inconsistent in this, that she finds it in pp. 163-4; and so in "My Brother Leonard," an ineffably picturesque tale of the crossed loves and protracted feuds in a *château* looking out on the Mediterranean. When the



expatriated lover would seem to have perished in a burning ship, he comes back alive and all ends happily. Other singularly attractive stories in their respective grades of Norman life are "Phillis and Corydon," the scene of which is the old Castle of St. Brice, and the actors counts and marquises; and "Charlotte Morel," a picture of constancy, love, and faith, in the paths of trade and commerce and in the old-world "sleepy hollow" of Verrières. "The Broken Charm," too, in the third volume, may be mentioned as likely to afford attraction to marvel-seekers and botanists. But it is in vain to express adequately our appreciation of the legacy bequeathed to readers of true taste or fancy-free instincts in this charming bouquet of "Forget-me-nots," one wholesome result of which might well be a lesson of reaction, and recurrence to simplicity and nature, in the works of latter-day novelists. J. DAVIES.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Bards and Blossoms; or, the Poetry, History, and Associations of Flowers.* By F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. (Marcus Ward.) In spite of its alliterative title (which prejudiced us against it), this is a volume possessing other merits than those which are due to the artist's skill. The illustrations are, indeed, executed with no ordinary taste, and, even if we object to the uniform background of gold, we have no fault to find with the manner in which the flowers themselves are depicted. The delicate shades of the primrose and apple-blossom have been reproduced with marvellous exactness, and in nearly every case the artist has amply justified the selection of subjects for his pencil. With regard to the letterpress, we have little to add to the obvious remark that the writer's range of reading has been a wide one. Perhaps because of its extent it has proved occasionally too heavy a burden for his memory. It is difficult to be at the same time, in Bacon's words, "a full man" and "an exact man;" and to this fact we must attribute the want of accuracy which we find in some of the most familiar quotations. But the archaeological lore displayed by Mr. Hulme is less than might be expected from one who writes himself F.S.A. His account of Candlemas Day, for instance, is neither correct nor complete, and to assign as a reason for its name the custom of celebrating the feast "with many candles" shows considerable simplicity on the part of the author. We are not acquainted with any feast that is not so celebrated. But, after all, there is much to be learnt from this elegant volume, and it would be unjust to subject it to the same rigorous criticism which we should bestow upon a scientific treatise. It will adorn any drawing-room table, suggest pleasant thoughts, and recall many happy associations. Those who are debarred from closer intercourse with flowers will find some compensation from turning over the pages of this pretty book.

*The Complete Angler.* By Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton. A new Illustrated Edition, with Notes by G. Christopher Davies. (F. Warne and Co.) The May-fly is on the wing, and the soft spring days are tempting anglers back again to their old haunts. This handy edition of old Isaac comes opportunely enough, and should form part of every gentle craftsman's gear. For though the modern art of angling is—we suppose we must admit—in advance of that which was practised by the veteran author, his book is one which will never become obsolete. No doubt many of his notions are absurd, and his natural history is full of quaint errors, but in spite, or perhaps by reason, of these, he is a very delightful companion, so much so that one would even give up a day's salmon-fishing for the pleasure of catching a

basket of "coarse fish" under his kindly direction. In fact, whether he be a fisherman or not, every lover of the English language regards Isaac Walton with affection, and finds delight in his writings. They prove either that Mr. Freeman is wrong in his belief that fishing is a cruel sport, or else that there are some natures upon which its practice exerts no evil influence, but rather "invites them to contemplation and quietness." As such it is certainly to be commended to Churchmen in these troublous times; and, now that trout are again to be found in the Thames, we shall be glad to see Dean Church imitating his learned predecessor, Dean Nowell, as well in his recreation as in his studies. The present edition of *The Complete Angler* is very clearly printed, and well illustrated with the woodcuts from Major's celebrated edition. The historical notes of Hawkins are given, and beside these some capital essays and remarks of a practical kind by Mr. Christopher Davies, who has already achieved some distinction both with rod and pen.

*The War in the Peninsula, and Wellington's Campaigns in France and Belgium,* by H. R. Clinton, Instructor of Candidates for the Army Examination (Warne and Co.), is written rather from the military than the historical point of view, and will no doubt be serviceable to the students for whom it is intended.

THE second volume of M. Guizot's *History of England*, translated by Mr. Moy Thomas (Sampson Low), extends from the accession of Henry VIII. to the death of Charles II. There is a certain charm in everything which M. Guizot wrote, and to part at least of this period he had paid special attention. But he probably would hardly have placed it himself among the works by which he desired to be known. Some of the illustrations are as absurd as can well be, especially the one in which Sir Thomas More is represented with a forked beard, and the one in which Strafford appears going to execution with the flowing locks of a dandy of the period.

THE Hon. Albert S. G. Canning's *Religious Strife in British History* (Smith, Elder and Co.) is creditable to the writer, so far as it shows that he has read a number of books, including Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity* and Cassell's *History of England*, but is not remarkable either for fullness of knowledge or vigour of thought.

HERR OSCAR CANSTATT'S *Brasilien, Land und Leute* (Berlin: Mittler und Sohn), is an excellent and complete popularly-written description of this large region of South America. Though it does not bring new material to add to our knowledge from any scientific point of view, the author's long residence in the country and intimate acquaintance with large portions of it have enabled him to discriminate carefully in compiling from the works of those who have preceded him in this field, and to put together a very trustworthy handbook of Brazil. He begins with a systematic description of the country, its flora, fauna, population, agriculture, mineral resources, trade, communications, colonies and colonial life, and then passes to a brief history of the Empire. The second half of the volume is the narrative of the author's journeys, several chapters being devoted to an account of the German colonies in Southern Brazil. A number of excellent illustrations, chiefly reproduced from photographs, add to the value of the descriptions. Those of the neighbourhood of Rio and its splendid bay are specially noteworthy.

*East and West; or, a Tour through Europe and the Holy Land.* (Cassell's.) The usual *réchauffé* of the guidebooks, dished up with quotations from Byron and the stereotyped religious phrases and sentiments with which every well-regulated tourist speaks of any place mentioned in the Bible: such is *East and West; or, a Tour through Europe and the Holy Land*. The author signs himself by the eccentric *nom de plume* of

"Rich in Peace," because, as he explains in the Preface, "war clouds hung ominously in the heavens as we entered on our travels," but war did not break out until the trip was over. He says, moreover, "there is no lack of books of travel, and I have felt some hesitation in adding my quota to swell the bulk. My critics may, perhaps, regret that I did not rest satisfied with that attitude." We do for one. These Cook's and Gaze's itineraries are all very tedious, and Mr. "Rich in Peace's" is exceptionally so.

*Last Counsels of an Unknown Counsellor, John Dickinson.* Edited by Major Evans Bell. (Macmillan.) The "Unknown Counsellor" was a gentleman who devoted nearly all his life, and some part of a considerable fortune, to the cause of the natives of India, and especially of the native chiefs. His "Last Counsels," now edited by Major Evans Bell with an introductory Memoir, consist substantially of an argumentative pamphlet, left incomplete at his death, in which he maintains the loyalty of Holkar, the Mahratta Maharajah of Indore, at the time of the Mutiny of 1857. This vexed question is one of the controversies bequeathed by the publication of the third volume of Sir John Kaye's *Sepoy War*. Mr. Dickinson and Major Evans Bell warmly uphold the view which was adopted by Sir J. Kaye with full knowledge and after much deliberation; and in this country, at least, we do not think that the weight of their conjoint testimony will be affected by the hot-headed pamphleteers on the other side. The subject has been discussed by everyone with the usual prolixity that attaches to a personal controversy, and to an Indian controversy in particular; but considering the position occupied by Holkar, and the importance of the general principles involved, we cannot lay the blame on his English advocates. The point at issue can only be understood by those who have been already initiated into the secret of Indian administration. If we may fairly judge of Mr. Dickinson's style by this fragment, he did not possess the art of so grouping his facts as to carry conviction to the mind of a stranger. Unfortunately, also, Major Evans Bell's intentions are better than his performance. His elaborate criticisms of our Indian Government may contain much that is sound, but they are scarcely destined to be popular. The English public has not yet learned the alphabet of the dialect in which he writes. They take more interest in the vicissitudes of a French Ministry than in the machinery of the Calcutta Secretariat or the career of "a District officer." Nevertheless, we ought not to be ungrateful for this sketch of the life of one who laboriously earned the confidence of Indian princes without ever having set foot in India.

*Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49.* By Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer. (Wm. H. Allen and Co.) Captain Lawrence-Archer is one of the few survivors of the gallant army that fought in the second Sikh war. The history of that war has never yet been fully written, perhaps because it covers a page of not unsullied glory in the military annals of our country. On the field of Chillianwalla, within the short space of three hours, we lost eighty-nine officers and 2,357 men, six guns, and the colours of three regiments. After the battle Lord Gough was compelled to retire from the field, entrench his camp, and await reinforcements. At this interval of time it is impossible, even if it were desirable, to describe accurately every incident that occurred during that disastrous afternoon. The contemporary despatches of Lord Gough are well known as models of confused and misleading writing. The author of the book before us relates with creditable pride the part which he himself played, when the Queen's regiment, with which he was doing duty, was almost annihilated by the Sikhs. His notes, jotted down at the time, bring vividly before us the horrors of barbarian warfare, when quarter is neither asked nor given. "In Indian battles," as he significantly

says, "the missing may generally be taken as killed." Is there any reason to suppose that the Sikhs in our own service would behave less savagely than when fighting in the army of the *Khalsa*? It is on record that British officers could not restrain their bloodthirstiness in the Bhootan campaign of 1865.

*Miles: a Town Story.* By the Author of "Fan." (Samuel Tinsley and Co.) This is a story of factory life in a north-country town. It cannot lay claim to any great originality or vividness of portraiture; but yet the characters are real men and women, and their daily doings are described in a wholesome way. As usual, the villain of the story is the least well drawn, but even in his case the sin of exaggeration is avoided. Altogether the book may be commended for its simplicity of style and soundness of thought.

*In Tropic Seas: a Tale of the Spanish Main.* By W. Westall. (Samuel Tinsley and Co.) The writer of this story has ventured into a field of romance where others have preceded him, but he deserves credit for rejecting the temptation to introduce those episodes of buccaneering which his subject naturally suggests. His heroes are our own contemporaries of the nineteenth century, mostly master-mariners who know their duty and do it, and prosper accordingly. Their only fault is that they are one and all too virtuous, and are continually meeting one another by the strangest of coincidences. The description of Trinidad and of tropical scenery generally is well done, without any undue straining after effect. A good book to put into the hands of boys.

*The Supernatural in Nature.* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) This book displays a great deal of well-directed reading and a certain rather captious acuteness of thought. The writer has a tolerably clear view of the case which may be made against the fitness of students of physical science for the office of spiritual guides to the community, and a view too extensive to be equally clear of the aspects of the ascending order of the universe, which suggest a generalisation of the old argument from design. He has also fed himself with much curiously-gathered information upon all the questions on the present frontier of science, which until we know more will continue to puzzle the imagination; and he reiterates a little too monotonously the undoubted fact that in presence of such puzzles the imagination will commonly find relief in falling back upon the Bible. There are some good points made in the chapter on "The Follies of the Wise" at the expense of eminent men of science who have gone further and fared worse.

WE have received from Messrs. Longmans a uniform reprint of Dr. Arnold's *Sermons*, which will now appear astonishingly orthodox; from Scribner and Co. the collected *Remains of H. B. Smith*, whom Dr. Dörner pronounced the foremost of American theologians. He understood the distinctive theology of New England as well as the apologetic theology of Germany. Perhaps he overvalued the advantage of knowing the latter: it seems to move after the critical theology of Germany like the Prayers after Ate. The truly masterly essay on Emmons makes us wish he had given us a critical history of the little-known movement initiated by Edwards. We have also received two interesting German essays on the prospects of intercommunion between different Christian bodies. Both agree that intercommunion is all that is to be aimed at, and the first step must be to release the two separate communions now bound together in the Prussian State Church. One is by Gottlieb Joas (Leiden: Brill); the other by Karl Lechler (Heilbronn: Henninger). The former received a prize from the Hague Society for the Defence of Christianity; the latter with some fancifulness (St. James's doctrine of faith working by love is made a sign of a feminine theology) shows real spiritual insight. F. Bassermann, of Heidelberg, has sent us a con-

venient little *précis* of Schopenhauer, by Arthur Busch, prettily got-up. *Minds and Moods*, by Mortimer Granville, M.D. (Renshaw), contains some shrewd observations and useful hints. *Morality*, by James Platt (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), contains some amusing information about the tricks of trade, and a round assertion that most people who make large fortunes out of nothing do so by robbing those they buy from, or those they sell to, or those they employ, or all three. In spite of this, the author maintains that honesty is the best policy, believing, in the teeth of facts, that the order we live under would, if understood, be one of unmixed beneficence.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Sir James Stephen is preparing a second edition of his *General View of the Criminal Law of England*, which will form substantially a new work, and will include notices of the Criminal Law of India and the Colonies. It will be published in the course of the year, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The question of Evidence will be separately and fully dealt with in a future volume.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will shortly publish in a volume the lectures on *Saintly Workers*, delivered in Lent at St. Andrew's, Holborn, by the Rev. Canon Farrar.

EARLY in the autumn Messrs. Longmans and Co. will publish a work by Mr. William Digby, of Madras, entitled *The Famine Campaign in Southern India (Madras, Bombay, and Mysore)* in 1876-78. It will be in two volumes, the first consisting of (1) a narrative of the famine campaign in Madras, giving a popular account of the disaster in all its phases, and the measures taken to grapple with it; (2) narrative of the Bombay famine; (3) of the Mysore famine; and (4) the threatening famine in Northern India, August-November, 1877. As the principles adopted in the different presidencies and Mysore were unlike, each narrative will include an entirely diverse collection of facts, and the same ground will not be traversed in each. Volume II. will be devoted to sections of interest to specialists:—(1) Private Charity, describing in chapters i. to v. the charity displayed before the appeal to England on August 4, 1877, then the history of the Famine Relief Fund, with particulars of the good done by the money subscribed in the British dominions generally; (2) Relief Camps and Village Relief; (3) The One lb. Ration: evidence *pro* and *con*; (4) How the Railways saved Millions; (5) Results of the District Census; (6) Village Relief and Village Agency; and (7) Miscellaneous: (a) emigration as a panacea; (b) the weavers; (c) seed grain for destitute cultivators; and (d) prickly-pear as food for cattle. There will be an appendix containing important State and other papers.

THE June number of the *Nautical Magazine* will contain an article by Sir Travers Twiss on "Privateers," in connexion with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, as to the abolition of *la course*, and the reported fitting-out of Russian privateers in American ports.

MR. ROBERT ROBERTS, of Boston, Lincolnshire, has nearly ready for publication a handsome reprint, with choice headlines, borders, and ornaments, of Raphe Robynson's 1551 translation of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, "with copious Notes and a Biographical and Literary Introduction by the late Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F.S.A." Mr. Roberts prints from the late Sir Henry Ellis's copy of the book, which has additional notes and corrections. He also gives an Appendix of interesting and racy extracts from Sir Thomas More's Works. "A merry tale," said More, "commith neuer anysee to me"; and Mr. Roberts's selection justifies the Chancellor's saying.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON have announced for sale, on May 27 and 28, "the library of a well-

known collector," comprising a number of first editions—Coleridge, Blake, Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, and others coming down to a very recent period; especially "first editions of various pieces and works by or relating to Lord Byron, upwards of 300 volumes, probably one of the most interesting collections ever formed." The "Shelleyana" are thus described:—"Books and manuscripts, autograph letters, transcripts of original letters of P. B. and Mary Shelley (made before 1824), journals, &c., the major part of which are doubtless unpublished, some first editions of Shelley's works, &c., from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Gisborne." This section of the materials comprises minutely accurate transcripts, made by Mr. Gisborne, of the letters addressed to himself and his wife by Shelley; both those which have been published in the *Essays and Letters*, and others as yet unpublished. The transcripts from published letters contain various passages which have not appeared in print. There are also a transcript of Shelley's burlesque drama, *Swellfoot the Tyrant*; a mass of journals and letters written by Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Jefferson Hogg; and a letter written by Godwin in 1820, reflecting severely upon Shelley's line of conduct in connexion with the writer's money-difficulties: persons who are conversant with the importunities of Godwin, and the exertions and self-sacrifices of Shelley to appease them, will, however, be apt to take this letter *cum grano salis*. The last owner of the Shelley items proper to the Gisborne family was, we believe, a lady connected with that family, Miss Rumley.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C., has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a volume directed against the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England. It will be issued immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., under the title *Our Old Church: What shall we do with it?*

MR. JOAQUIN MILLER, the American poet, arrived in London two or three weeks ago. He is not likely to remain long.

THE letters from William Blake, a series of great interest to his admirers, which were sold on May 20 amid the Hayley correspondence by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., fetched good prices, ranging between 2*l.* and 7*l.*

THE Court of the Stationers' Company of London have presented an honorarium of twenty-five guineas to Mr. Edward Arber, F.S.A., as a mark of their appreciation of the great energy displayed by him in the *Transcript* of their *Registers* between 1554 and 1640 A.D., produced by him in four large volumes.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish in the course of the next few weeks vol. ii. of Lord Rayleigh's *Theory of Sound*; *Elements of Descriptive Geometry, with Illustrations*, by J. B. Millar, C.E., Lecturer at Owens College, Manchester; and two new volumes of the "Nature" Series—viz: *Light: a Series of Simple, Entertaining, and Inexpensive Experiments in the Phenomena of Light, for the Use of Students of every Age*, by Alfred M. Mayer and Charles Barnard; and *Metals, and their Chief Industrial Applications*; being, with some additions, the substance of a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution by Charles Alder Wright, D.Sc., Lecturer on Chemistry in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

WE are sorry to hear that the College for Men and Women will probably have to be given up this season on the expiration of the lease of its house, as the required guarantee fund of 300*l.* a year for future operations cannot be raised. The college has for so many years done so much good, and been such a success in every way except the pecuniary one, that its stoppage is seriously to be regretted.

THE Cambridge Extension Scheme of Lectures and Classes at Bedford has also to be given up.



The committee has just announced its bankruptcy, or rather its wind-up after having discharged its liabilities. The town and neighbourhood are not large enough to yield a sufficient percentage of intelligent students.

A GOETHE SOCIETY has been founded at Vienna, after the pattern of the English Shakespeare societies. Its object is to found a Goethe library, and to issue editions of Goethe's chief works at a price sufficiently low to place them within the reach of all classes.

THE Municipality of Turin have bought the original MS. of Silvio Pellico's *Le mie prigioni* for the sum of 8000 francs.

MESSRS. OVERALL, of the Guildhall Library and the Town Clerk's Office, have nearly ready the concluding volume of their Calendar of the *Remembrancia*, one of the series of records belonging to the Corporation of the City of London.

THE Guildhall Library is filling so fast, and is used so much, that already there is talk of the need of doubling it in size and making it still more worthy of the City which owns it. The removal of the Law Courts to the new building in the Strand will, when it takes place, afford at least an opportunity for the full discussion of the matter.

THE appointment of Mr. Reginald Sharpe as Records Clerk of the Corporation is bringing forth good results. Mr. Sharpe is calendaring the Rolls of Deeds and Wills in the Hustings Court, and has got down to the poet Chaucer's time, 1340 A.D. The particulars of each deed are entered in six columns. Thus the conveyance in 1339 to the poet's grandfather by one of the Herouns, with whom the Chaucers were so bound up, is:—“(Roll) 66 | (Document) 41 | 13 Edw. III. | 1339 | Thomas Heroun, vintner, to Richard Chaucer, vintner | tenement in the parish of St. Michael, Paternoster Church.” (See “Further Additions to Mr. Furnivall's *Trial-Forewords*,” p. 134. Document 42, the same to the same, is a quitclaim of the same premises.) The only thing to be desired is that the Corporation should allow Mr. Sharpe three clerks or assistants to work under his superintendence, so that the calendaring might go on faster, and the many sets of records of the Mayor's Court, &c., &c., be made available for literary and antiquarian enquirers.

DR. GROSART has now in the press Chester's *Love's Martyr*, containing the original text of Shakespeare's *Phoenix and Turtle*.

THE Rev. H. R. Haweis's sermon on “Shakespeare and the Stage” has been reprinted, with some slight revision, from the shorthand writer's report in the *Era* of May 5. Mr. Haweis's sermon on War to the Volunteers, in St. James's Hall, on the Sunday before last, has also been reprinted.

THE Rev. Charles Hargrove, the former Cambridge Lecturer on English Literature in the Northern District, will read a paper on “The Religion of Shakespeare,” at the *soirée* of the Liberal Social Union, at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, on Thursday evening, May 30. The Chair will be taken at 7.45 P.M., by Mr. Furnivall.

*Summer Snow*, by Sarah Tytler, illustrated by Frank Dadd, will be the second of the “Bluebell” series of novels. It will be published on June 1.

THE first part of the Didot collection of books and MSS. will be sold from June 6–15. Mr. Quaritch has had the MSS. entrusted to him for exhibition in London during a couple of days this week.

THE Council of the Folk-lore Society have decided to compile a Bibliography of Works relating to English Folk-lore, which will be prepared from (1) special works on the subject; (2) articles in magazines or in Transactions of societies. In order to secure uniformity in the arrangement of the particulars to be thus obtained, forms have

been prepared for the use of those who wish to aid in the compilation, which may be obtained of the honorary secretary, Mr. G. L. Gomme, Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.

In a few days will be published *The Annals of Tennis*, an exhaustive history of the game, by Mr. Julian Marshall. The work appeared weekly in the *Field*, and is now issued in volume form by that journal.

A WRITER in the *Deutsches Montagsblatt* devotes an article to Bayard Taylor and the question of American reprint. It appears that Bayard Taylor, before entering on his new post, expressed the hope that he might be the means of concluding an accord between America and Germany on the question of copyright. The writer of the article in question pleads in favour of the present system of piracy, at least for newspapers, on the score that the papers are too poor to pay for original contributions, and that if reprints were forbidden a very large colony of Germans would be cut off from all spiritual communion with their fatherland.

THE English Dialect Society will issue in a week or two the first instalment of their publications for 1878—a *Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Cumberland*, by Mr. William Dickinson, F.L.S.; and a reprint of Thomas Tusser's *Five Hundred Pointes of Husbandrie*, edited with an Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by Mr. William Payne and Mr. Sidney J. Herrtage, B.A. The last-named work is the edition of 1580, collated with those of 1573 and 1577; and contains in addition a reprint of the unique copy in the British Museum of *A Hundreth Good Pointes of Husbandrie*, 1557. The notes are very elaborate, and in their preparation Mr. Herrtage has had the assistance of Prof. Skeat and Mr. James Britten, F.L.S.

KARL BLIND will contribute an essay to the June number of the *University Magazine* on “Vjera Sassulitch and Constitutional Aspirations in Russia,” which will contain many details of the trial hitherto unknown in England.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for May has a lively and appreciative article on Sainte-Beuve, by Herr Hillebrand, who, in spite of his efforts to reach the French method of criticism, is somewhat deficient in lightness of touch, a defect which the thought of his subject brings constantly before us. Prof. Hübner gives a lucid and interesting account of the Roman conquest of Britain, under the title “Eine römische Annexion.” In tracing the gradual occupation of the island we have the rare advantage of the guidance of a great and almost contemporary historian, and of a number of subsidiary helps in inscriptions and other antiquities which have been in some respects more carefully and jealously preserved than those of other countries. From his thorough command of the latter sources of information Prof. Hübner is able to sketch the course and method of Roman advance with remarkable distinctness. Starting from the south coast in A.D. 43, the invading army, numbering, perhaps, 70,000 men, at the end of six years occupied a triangle, the three points of which were Chichester, Bath, and London, with Colchester thrown forward as an outwork. The western boundary included the mining district of the Mendip Hills, to which the Romans seem to have attached great importance. The next important advance was to Gloucester, which formed the great military station for the western coast, as Colchester did on the east. After Camulodunum Glevum seems to have been the first colony founded in Britain. Suetonius Paullinus (A.D. 59–61) extended the province northwards as far as Chester and Carnarvon, and into Anglesea, and held the former notwithstanding the dangerous outbreak in the south-east under Boadicea, more familiarly known to us as Boadicea. The first *legatus* of Vespasian, Cerialis (A.D. 71–74), occupied Lincoln; and

his successor, Frontinus, the well-known military writer, subjugated the Welsh mountains, so that the whole southern half of the island was now annexed. Then followed the long and brilliant rule of Agricola (A.D. 78–85), who pushed on as far as the two Firths of Clyde and Forth, having doubtless first secured a basis behind him at York, of which he may be presumed the founder. In this expedition he won a hard-fought battle over Calgacus on the Graupian mountain—the locality of which has not been determined. It is, perhaps, not so well known as it should be that the name Grampian (from a mis-reading of Tacitus) was only conjecturally given to the chain which now bears it, by the scholars of the seventeenth century, apparently with no previous tradition in its favour (see Burton's *History of Scotland*, vol. i.). This was the furthest point of Roman invasion, and was not permanently held till a later date. This is a very brief summary of the first part of Prof. Hübner's paper. The remainder describes the two great lines of fortification from sea to sea—viz. Hadrian's (not Severus') from Carlisle to Newcastle, and that of Antoninus Pius from Glasgow to Edinburgh. An adaptation of this essay, with further illustrations, would make a valuable course of lectures, either at the universities or before some of our archaeological or historical societies. It would make clear, what antiquaries do not always understand, that every inscription is a piece of historical evidence, intelligible almost at once to the mind that has a general knowledge of the circumstances of the country where it is found. To realise this imparts a new zest to archaeology, just as the modern theories of the distribution of plants and animals give a novel interest to the naturalist. Herr Brandes begins a study of the Swedish poet Esaias Tegnér; and Herr Ferdinand Hiller contributes some interesting reminiscences of Bellini.

In the *Nuova Antologia* for May Signor Boglietti gives a sketch of the life of Byron, which, we learn, forms a chapter of a forthcoming work on Byron which is to contain a complete examination of his writings.

NEW TESTAMENT critics and philosophers, as well as Hebraists, will find something to their purpose in the *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums*. The last seven numbers contain articles by Dr. Grätz on Bezetha, the suburb of Jerusalem (this bears directly on the interpretation of the Gospels), on the contents of Ps. cix., on the pseudo-Aristobulus, and on the motive which dictated the selection of the daily Temple-psalms; and historical articles by Dr. Kohn on the life and works of Mardochai ben Hillel, and by Dr. Guttman on the Philosophy of Religion of Abraham ibn Dauid of Toledo, &c. The latter, and not Maimonides, appears to be the real founder of that Aristotelianism, derived from the Arabs, and modified by neo-Platonic elements, which prevailed for centuries among Jewish thinkers. It is a striking evidence, however, of the power of educational prejudice, that even a great philosopher like Abraham ibn Dauid thought it necessary to support every thesis of his philosophy by proof-texts from Scripture. Hence even such a highly poetical work as the 130th Psalm is converted by him into a summary of the Aristotelian doctrine of categories.

*The Law Magazine and Review* (Stevens and Haynes) in its quarterly number for May contains articles of various degrees of merit. Mr. Justice Markby, of the Calcutta High Court, has the first place with an article on “Codification and Legal Education.” The writer is one among our few practical lawyers who possess both the knowledge and the earnestness requisite to advance the work of legal reform. He recognises the almost insuperable difficulties which lie in the way, and on this occasion contents himself chiefly with a criticism of certain published opinions of Sir James Stephen and Sir Henry Thring. It is

to be deplored that three such eminent men, from whose conjoint action much might be expected, should still differ on not a few points of fundamental importance. The editor, Mr. Taswell-Langmead, contributes an article on "Parish Registers," a subject which, by laborious investigations, he has made his own; and Mr. Alexander Robertson proposes several comprehensive changes in the administration of criminal law, suggested by his knowledge of the corresponding department of practice in the Scotch courts. A valuable feature in this magazine is the "Quarterly Notes," compiled by a competent hand, giving information about events of legal interest in foreign countries. As compared with the weekly journals of the profession, which are all immersed in details of practice, the *Law Magazine and Review* deserves support as the only periodical devoted to scientific jurisprudence.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

IN No. 3 of the *Mittheilungen* of the Royal Geographical Society of Vienna for the present year, we find the first part of an account of the Turkish archipelago (the Vilayet of the islands of the White Sea, with Samos and Cyprus) written from a statistical and military point of view, by A. Ritter zur Helle von Samo, formerly military attaché of the Austrian Legation in Constantinople. The descriptions of the military strength of the islands seem to be drawn from the fullest local knowledge, and cannot fail to be of interest at the present time.

THE first and second parts of the *Bulletin* of the Belgian Geographical Society contain a very complete historical summary of discovery in the basin of the river Zambesi, from the time of the earliest Portuguese explorers onward to the present day, by M. A. L. Wauters.

WE learn that the promoters of the Scottish missions on Lake Nyassa are about to place a steamer on the lower Zambesi, to maintain communications as far as the cataracts of the Shiré.

THOSE to whom the beaten tracks of Continental travel have become familiar, and who are in search of new holiday scenes, will be grateful to Captain Clark Kennedy for his interesting account of a tour to the *Arctic Regions and Back in Six Weeks* (Sampson Low). Few indeed can be aware how easily and inexpensively the glorious scenery of the Norwegian snowfields and fiords can be reached from this country, else a much larger branch of the annual tourist stream would turn in that direction. Captain Kennedy takes us with him most pleasantly from Christiania by cariole over the Dovrefjeld to Trondhjem, and thence, coasting along by steamer northward, to Tromsø, to visit the ugly little Lapps at home in their tents, and to enjoy the strange beauty of the scenery lit up by the "midnight" sun, adding interest everywhere to his descriptions by noting the habits of the sea-birds and fishes with which these coasts abound. An exact list of all expenses incurred on the tour, appended to the volume, is convincing proof that one may go to the Arctic regions and back for a very moderate sum.

AFTER nearly a year's delay, caused in a great measure by the time occupied in the reduction of his large-scale route charts, the Foreign Office have just published a Report by Mr. E. Colborne Baber, of H. M.'s Consular Service, "on the route followed by Mr. Grosvenor's Mission between Tali-fu and Momein." This Report is even more important than its title would at first sight appear to indicate, and is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that Mr. Baber has compared Marco Polo's relation with his own experiences, and verifies in many respects the accuracy of the Venetian's information upon a country almost entirely unknown to Europeans; indeed, the principal discrepancy which he finds between Marco Polo and actuality is the fact that the Yunnan people, instead of speaking an unintelligible *patois*,

are now found to use a remarkably pure form of Chinese, which, it may be added, was forcibly instilled into them under the first emperors of the present Manchu dynasty. It would be impossible within the limits of a brief note to advert to the various matters of interest dealt with in Mr. Baber's Report, but one portion is worthy of special notice as indicating considerable commercial activity in the distant province of Yunnan:—"About a mile outside the west gate the quarterly fair (*Yüeh kai*) was being held, presenting a very animated scene. Some 5,000 people, many of them non-Chinese, were present, and good order is evidently maintained, as valuable wares are exposed with security. . . . Lolos were rubbing elbows with people from the Shan districts, and Tibetans, the dirtiest race we had ever seen in this land of dirt, where most of the matter is in the wrong place, were chaffering with sleek Cantonese. A Fakir with a praying-machine, which he twirled for the salvation of the pious at the price of a few *cash*, was at once recognised by us; he was our old acquaintance, the Bakshi, whose portrait is given in Colonel Yule's *Marco Polo*. . . . The lower part of the fair was occupied by lodging-booths and restaurants bordered by stalls, on one of which it was interesting to find a copper knife and a stone celt. The knife is undoubtedly genuine; the celt, called locally, and indeed all the world over, 'thunder-stone' (*lei-ta-shih*), bears traces of sharpening on the axe-edge, and is well adapted for use; but as these objects are now employed as charms on account of their supposed supernatural origin and properties, and as there is a brisk demand for them, it is difficult to satisfy oneself of their authenticity."

It may be mentioned that in another part Mr. Baber gives an account of a strange disease which haunts some of the valleys of Yunnan, and bears, in some respects, a resemblance to the plague of London. The value of Mr. Baber's Report is enhanced by an elaborate itinerary and tables of latitudes and altitudes; but most important is his careful route-survey from Yunnan-fu to Têng-yüeh, given in four large sheets. This survey is the more valuable as the route followed by the mission is, for the most part, almost unknown to Europeans. Mr. Baber has also prepared, but has not yet forwarded to England, a running survey of the country from Hankow to Yunnan-fu, as well as a chart of the Yang-tze Kiang, somewhat beyond the farthest point reached by Captain Blakiston, chiefly with the object of establishing accurately the names of places—a matter in which our maps of China are lamentably deficient.

WITH reference to a note on New Guinea in the ACADEMY of April 27, in which allusion was made to the hostility suddenly displayed by the natives at Stacey Island, South Cape, we are glad to learn that the Rev. W. G. Lawes has received tidings from Mr. Chalmers of the safety of the newly-established mission station at that place, respecting which grave fears were entertained.

MESSRS. DAY AND SON have just executed for the Church Missionary Society a series of coloured lithographs from sketches of Central African scenes sent home by the late Mr. Thomas O'Neill and others of the Victoria Nyanza Expedition. The scenes represented include the rapids on the River Wami; Dr. Smith's tomb; dhow-building at Ukerewe Island; Nouru, the capital of Usukuma; Mpwapwa; and views in western Ugogo, Usugara, &c. We understand that the society contemplate publishing at an early date this interesting collection, accompanied by some brief descriptive letterpress.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

##### II.

PASSING over the Departments of Oriental, Greek and Roman, and British and Mediæval Antiquities, the most important additions to which we have recorded from time to time, we come to the Zoological Collections. As the time is now ap-

proaching for the removal of these into the new Natural History Museum, the work of this Department has been principally directed with a view to their satisfactory arrangement in the new galleries. The series intended for scientific study is kept strictly distinct from that intended for exhibition, which series is being selected on the principle that it should only contain such specimens as are instructive to the general public. In order to lessen, for a time, the labour of registering and incorporating new acquisitions, the purchase of very extensive and unnamed collections of vertebrate animals has been avoided as much as possible, preference having been given to individual objects of great intrinsic value. Two large collections only were acquired during the year: these were the entire collection of sponges formed by the late Dr. Bowerbank, and estimated to contain at least 7,000 specimens; and the type-collection of St. Helena Coleoptera, formed in 1875 by the late T. V. Wollaston during the expedition to that island, containing about 1,550 specimens, some of which are the most anomalous forms that any country has yet produced.

One of the most valuable specimens in the Mineral Collection has been added to it during the past year in the form of a mass of pure Proustite (tribasic sulpharsenate of silver) in large and bright transparent ruby-coloured crystals, from Chanarillo, Copiapo, Chili. Like the topazes from the Uralga river, this beautiful specimen is only occasionally exposed to view, in order that the light may not destroy its transparency. It was presented by Mr. Henry Ludlam.

Two extensive Herbaria are the most notable acquisitions by the Department of Botany: one, that of the late R. J. Shuttleworth, of Berne, containing more than 150,000 labelled specimens of Phanerogams and 20,000 of Cryptogams, from all parts of the world; the other, the Herbarium of *Hepaticæ* formed by Dr. Haume, consisting of upwards of 6,000 labelled specimens.

Mr. G. W. Reid, of the Print Department, announces the publication in 1876 of two more Catalogues, viz., the third volume of Mr. Stephens' *Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings*, and Dr. Willshire's *Descriptive Catalogue of Playing and other Cards*. The latest donations to this Department include a collection of 1,417 drawings, illustrating the manners and customs of the Chinese at the present day, executed by native artists; some being highly-finished in water-colours, the rest drawn with the pen in outline. Also eight small Chinese sketch-books; four views in China by G. P. Reinagle and W. Skinner, in lithography; and a series of twenty-two plates representing conquests of the Emperor of China, engraved by Helman; a catalogue of *The Works of Raphael Santi da Urbino*, as represented in the *Raphael Collection in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle*, formed by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1853-1861, and Completed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria (1876, 4to.); eleven small leaves, executed by William Blake, containing *theses* of his favourite dogma, "There is no Natural Religion," and illustrated with slight coloured designs; a satirical design, representing monks and nuns feasting, drawn by F. Boitard, in pen and Indian ink, on vellum; five manuscript volumes, viz.:—a descriptive catalogue of the etchings by Dutch and Flemish masters, in two volumes; a list of niello plates and prints, by early Italian engravers; commencement of a catalogue of prints of the early German School, not described by Bartsch; and a list of the works of Pierre Drevet, the engraver; an ornamental device, enclosing the names of "Mr. Elisha and Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkall," with the date, "August the 31st, 1707:" executed on wood, probably by Kirkall, the engraver; a complete collection of the portraits, six hundred in number, executed in lithography by Charles Bagniet, consisting of noblemen, clergymen, military officers, ladies, and various literary and artistic celebrities of the present day, principally English, the whole bound in twelve volumes.



Chief among the purchases may be named:—

Of the Italian School—a set of the three rare *Panneaux avec Enlacements*, engraved from designs attributed to Leonardo da Vinci; King David kneeling, with a deer beside him, by Benedetto Montagna; also an undescribed woodcut of *St. John and the Lamb*, by the same master; a triumphal arch, with bas-relief representing Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf, by an early anonymous engraver; two extremely rare prints by Marcantonio—namely, *Christ Giving the Benediction* and *Angelica and Medoro*.

Of the German School is Wenzel Hollar's Great View of Cologne, engraved on four plates and printed on eight sheets. It shows the whole extent of Cologne and Deutz, with their fortifications. Only two other copies of this impression are known to exist, one at Vienna, the other at Cologne.

Of the French School we have—a *Group of Fowls*, by Jean Baptiste Huet, in crayons; *A Man Threshing Corn*, by Jean François Millet, in black chalk, on grey paper; a complete set of the works of Balthasar Jean Baron; a large collection of the works of Jean Louis Demarne; *Le Stryge*, by Charles Méryon; Portrait of Gabriel de Presigny, Archbishop of Besançon, by Jean Dominique Ingres; a large collection of plates executed by Frederick Hillemaier, including a set of 166 vignette illustrations to the *Théâtre de Molière*, proofs on Japanese paper; a set of 169 small plates by J. Chauvet, illustrating the works of Horace.

Finally, of the English School, we have—view of a waterfall, a fine example in tempera, by W. Nesfield; a sketch-book which belonged to William Hunt, containing pencil drawings by him, chiefly portraits of members of the Sol Club; Queen Charlotte's Flower Garden, Buckingham House, by John Paul Fischer, in water-colours; a fine collection of prints after Richard Cosway, R.A.; Head of a Negro with an iron collar round his neck, engraved in mezzotint by Sir Christopher Wren; there is only one other perfect impression from the plate known to exist. *Modern Italy*, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., by William Miller, an unfinished proof, touched by Turner himself, and having his autograph directions to the engraver in the margin; a choice engraver's proof of the *Rent Day*, after David Wilkie, R.A., by Abraham Raimbach; a curious collection of prints after John Henry Ramberg, R.A., together with a large number of drawings and etchings executed by himself.

#### THE BUSHMAN ROCK-PAINTINGS.

The following extracts are from a letter written by Mr. Stow, of the South African Geological Survey, to Miss Lloyd, on the subject of the Bushman rock-paintings and etchings, of which he has formed a large collection. A portion of the collection was lent in 1875 to the late Dr. Bleek, and has already been of great assistance in the Bushman researches. The interest which attaches to these paintings need hardly be pointed out, since the Bushmen are among the most primitive and degraded of mankind, and their language, with its clicks and reduplicated plurals, seems a survival of one of the earliest forms of speech. As the Bushmen have been driven south, it is possible that they, and not the Eskimaux, may have been related to the prehistoric cave-dwellers of the neolithic age who have left so many specimens of high artistic skill in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and (as we now know) in England. Mr. Stow's letter is dated Rouxville District, Orange Free State, June 4, 1877, and was written by him in the course of a geological survey upon which he was engaged on behalf of the Free State Government. After expressing the hope that his present labours might "bear good fruit, not only geologically but ethnologically," Mr. Stow continues as follows:—

"Before proceeding, I will tell you the arrangements I am trying to carry out, that I may secure as

many additions as I possibly can whilst engaged in my survey, without trenching upon the time that has to be spent in other objects. I have an active young Bushman whose special work it is (whilst I am engaged on any mountain side, &c., making geological sections) to hunt for any Bushman paintings that may be found in that particular neighbourhood and mark them down, so that when my work proper of the day is done, he can guide me to the several spots *without loss of time*, and in half-an-hour the copies are secured, and I can return to my encampment rejoicing at the additional spoils I have rescued from destruction. He takes great interest in the work, and has been very successful, and I have had some stiff rugged climbs in consequence. I have also spoken to Mr. Hamilton Hope—the magistrate in Morosi's territory, and an old friend—to secure the services of two of the old Bushmen still living there, to travel with me for the same purpose, as well as to give an opportunity of learning any amount of Bushman history they may be in possession of, or of other traditions that may be of interest in illustrating the work.

"As I had heard so much of the splendid caves of the Kraai River, the Wittebergen, New England, &c., I took a month for myself before commencing my duties in the Free State, hoping thus to fill a portfolio with fresh captures. There were a number of caves of magnificent proportions, some nearly sixty feet from the floor to the domed and arching rocks overhead—caves that were palace-caves from their positive grandeur: one, flat-roofed, stretching inwards some sixty to seventy yards, solemn and dismal, like some great mystic rock-temple.

"In some of these, many parts of the walls had been covered with hundreds, aye thousands, of groups and figures; many must have originally displayed extraordinary talent. From ten to twenty years ago they might have been preserved in all their primitive excellence; but alas! the heart of any earnest student of nature must sink down to zero, to behold the wanton, ruthless destruction that had taken place; almost standing aghast as the hopeless conclusion of 'Too late!' forces itself upon him. Smudged colours, and a few lines here and there of considerable beauty and excellence, are all that are left to tell the tale of how effectually the huddled sheep and cattle have done the work—or where the paintings have been positively scrubbed out in sheer wantonness by some miserable lump of humanity in all probability calling itself civilised!

"Thus, instead of securing as large a number as I had hoped, I only obtained some five cartoons (double size); but, small in number as they are, they will form no insignificant addition to the previous collection, as in one or two the artist has attempted to represent objects and actions I have not seen attempted before: for instance, a bird of prey swooping upon a dead or dying eland, &c.

"The same destruction has been carried on in the Free State, in every sheltered cave where a few sheep or goats could be forced. But this must have been a kind of Bushman's paradise; and a number of paintings are partially preserved in the more inaccessible positions. With the help of my Bushman painting-hunter, I have already secured some *thirty* extra cartoons, and before I left the Fields, I obtained about eight others of chipped emblems and other figures; thus altogether nearly doubling the collection in your charge. You will doubtless be pleased to hear of even this progress; but I trust ere long to add very considerably to the present number, as I hear of numerous caves, &c., among the mountains that I shall have to visit, if all be well, during the course of my geological survey, and I can get my Bushman-pointers well on the trail.

"I make my young Bushman paint the sheets of paper the proper stone-colour, ready for the copies. This he manages very well. He has arrived at that stage that he has begged of me to furnish him with a lead-pencil, that he may learn to copy some himself! It would be an advance if, instead of copies, some of my collection became original Bushman-paintings!

"One thing is certain, if I am spared—I shall use every effort to secure all the paintings in the State that I possibly can, that some record may be kept (imperfect as it must necessarily be, in spite of one's best exertions) of the wonderful artistic talents of one of the most primitive and most interesting races on the face of the earth. For upwards of ten years I have striven

(with regard to the Bushman artists) to place myself in a position to fulfil the same kind of mission as 'Old Mortality' in another sphere, and have never lost an opportunity during that time of rescuing from total obliteration the memory of their wonderful artistic labours; at the same time buoying myself up with the hope that by so doing a foundation might be laid to a work that might ultimately prove to be of considerable importance and value to the student of the earlier races of mankind." . . .

#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

At the annual meeting of Convocation of the University of London, which took place last week, the most important event in the eyes of the general public was the acceptance of the supplemental charter, empowering the university to admit women to degrees in all faculties. On the same occasion a series of resolutions was passed, at the recommendation of a sub-committee, which marks an epoch of no less importance in the history of the university. Dr. Pye-Smith was the chairman of the sub-committee appointed some time ago "to consider by what measures the connexion of the affiliated colleges with the university may be strengthened, and generally how the objects of the university in the promotion of sound learning and liberal education may be more efficiently attained." The Report has been printed in the form of a small pamphlet, the general spirit of which throws much light upon the formal resolutions which have now been adopted by Convocation and submitted for the final approval of the Senate.

The recommendations of the sub-committee arrange themselves in two classes: (1) a scheme for establishing more intimate relations between the university as an examining body and the teaching staffs of the several affiliated colleges; (2) the development of the university itself as a centre of advanced study and original research. These two objects, though to some extent independent of each other, are treated throughout as aspects of the same change in the character, and perhaps also in the constitution, of the university, by which its corporate life may be stimulated and its members may be induced to take a more active interest in its well-being. The key-note is sounded in the opening pages of the Report, which contain a reasoned protest against the common definition of London University as "a Government examining board." Such a definition, we are told, has never been acquiesced in by most of those members of Convocation who take a prominent part in university affairs. At the same time, it is admitted that the theory which regards examinations as the supreme goal of academical life has been fundamentally modified since the university was incorporated forty years ago. It has now come to be generally recognised that the main end for which every university exists is to promote education, in the highest sense of the term and in its most advanced form; that examinations, however efficient, are merely one of the means by which study is tested, and not an end in themselves; and that the process of examination loses half its value when detached from the curriculum of instruction. The tendency, therefore, of the first class of the recommendations of the sub-committee is to establish a permanent channel of intercourse, suggested rather than defined, between two bodies now isolated—the Senate which controls the examinations, and the colleges which prepare the majority of the candidates. By this means, it is hoped, the present system of affiliation will become a reality, and the colleges, by receiving some degree of recognition, will ultimately group themselves round the central body, not as nurseries of supply, but as members of a common organisation.

The second class of recommendations carry one stage further the conception of the university as a corporate body, with duties to be discharged towards the higher education, not comprised in the

sole function of examining. They are embodied in the two following resolutions, of which one at least was not passed at the meeting of Convocation without some opposition:—

"That it is desirable that the university should take advantage of such opportunities as may present themselves of promoting, by the institution of university chairs or otherwise, the cultivation of such higher or less usual branches of study as can be more conveniently or more efficiently taught by a central body.

"That it is desirable for the Senate to consider the importance of recognising independent research in the examinations for the higher degrees in such way as the Senate may approve."

The latter of these two resolutions needs only to be stated to be approved. It is obvious that the former is open to several ready criticisms. At present London University has neither the organisation nor the funds to establish professorial chairs or laboratories for research; and it may be argued that to accept either State aid or private endowments for such purposes would be a wide departure from the principles of its original foundation. Objections of this kind were, of course, deliberately considered and over-ruled before Convocation adopted the resolution as its own. For London University the change is little short of a revolution: to Oxford and Cambridge it would be merely the restoration of an old type, half forgotten. It is pleasant to find that one at least of our great universities is advancing on the true course of academical reform, unhampered by the dead weight of old-world prejudice and the mischievous influence of vested interests.

JAS. S. COTTON.

#### SELECTED BOOKS. General Literature.

- CHAPPEL, W. J. Old English Plate, its Makers and Marks. Murray. 21s.  
KOEHTING, G. Geschichte der Litteratur Italiens im Zeitalter der Renaissance. I. Bd. Petrarca's Leben u. Werke. Leipzig: Fues. 14 M.  
PIERSON, le lieutenant-colonel. Les méthodes de guerre actuelles et vers la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Paris: Dumaine. 12 fr.  
PRICE, Bonamy. Chapters on Practical Political Economy. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 12s.  
STEVENSON, B. L. An Inland Voyage. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 7s. 6d.  
SYMONDS, J. A. Many Moods: a Volume of Verse. Smith, Elder & Co. 9s.  
TERRACOTTEN, griechische, aus Tanagra u. Ephesos im Berliner Museum. Berlin: Wasmuth. 40 M.

#### Theology.

- BOEHL, E. Die alttestamentlichen Citate im Neuen Testament. Wien: Braumüller. 6 M.

#### History.

- HELFFERT, Frhr. v. Königin Karolina v. Neapel u. Sicilien im Kampfe gegen die französische Welt Herrschaft 1790-1814. Wien: Braumüller. 15 M.  
LEDEBUR, K. v. König Friedrich I. v. Preussen. Leipzig: Schulz. 10 M.  
MALLESON, G. B. History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Allen. 20s.  
WHEELER, J. T. Early Records of British India. Trübner. 15s.

#### Physical Science.

- BRUNNER v. WATTENWYL, C. Monographie der Phaneropteren. Wien. 20 M.  
DUEHRING, E. Neue Grundgesetze zur rationalen Physik u. Chemie. I. Folge. Leipzig: Fues. 3 M.  
FRITSCH, A. Die Reptilien u. Fische der böhmischen Kreideformation. Prag: Rziwnatz. 30 M.  
QUATREFAGES, A. de, et E. T. HAMY. Crania ethnica. Livr. 6. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 14 fr.  
THURMER, F. v. Die Pilze d. Weinstockes. Wien: Braumüller. 6 M.

#### Philology.

- HOVELACQUE, E., et J. VINSON. Etudes de linguistique et d'ethnographie. Paris: Reinwald. 4 fr.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### AN OLD ENGLISH TREATISE ON LOGIC.

Lincoln College, Oxford: May 11, 1878.

Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum, has kindly drawn my attention to a very curious little work on Logic, bearing the title of *Witcraft*, which, from having been classified by Watts under the head of works on "Witchcraft," has hitherto, I believe, escaped the notice of logicians. As the book may have some interest, not only for the

small number of persons who care for the History of Logic, but also for the much larger class of students of Old English, I venture to trouble you with a brief account of it.

The work, which is in black-letter, was printed at London by Bynnenman, Anno 1573. It is dedicated to the Earl of Essex (father of the more celebrated earl). The author is one Ralph Leuer, or Lever, who held a prebend at Durham.

The main object of the book seems to be to substitute English for the Greek and Latin terms of the Scholastic Logic. With respect to the matter, it does not seem to differ substantially from other Nominalist treatises of the time.

The "Forespeache" is written from "Durresme, the 24 of November, 1572." In this the author says:—

"To prove that the arte of Reasoning may be taught in englishe, I reason thus: First, we Englishmen have wits as well as men of other nations have: Whereby we conceive what standeth with reason, and is well done, and what seemeth to be so, and is not. We have also framed unto ourselves a language, whereby we do expresse by voyce or writing, all devises that we conceive in our mynde: and do by this means let men looke into our heartes, and see what wee thinke. Then, as Englishmen can compass this Arte by wit: so can they also declare and sette it forth by sprache."

The word "Logic" is throughout replaced by "Witcraft," which is defined as "a cunning to frame and to answer a reason." "A reason standeth of certayn sayings" (that is, sentences), "and a saying of wordes." A "saying" may be either a "shewsaye," a "bidsaye," or a "wishsaye." A "shewsaye" (proposition) "is a perfecte saying, standing of a nowne and a shewing verbe."

The subject and predicate of a proposition are called respectively the "foreset" and the "backset."

"The tournung of a shewsay" (that is, conversion) "is the removing of the backset into the rome of the foreset."

"Gaynsaying shewsayes" (that is, opposed propositions) "are two shewsayes, the one a yeasaye, and the other a naysaye, chaunging neyther foreset, backset, nor verbe."

Subject, as distinguished from Accident, is an "Inholder," while Accident is an "Inbeer." Category is replaced by "Storehouse" (though Substance, Quantity, and Quality are retained), Singulars by "Selfethings," Species by "Kinreds," Genera by "Kyndes." Definition by "Say what" (Division being retained).

The following account of syllogism and induction is, perhaps, curious enough to be worth transcription.

"There are but two wayes to prove a doubtfull matter.

"For either we rise by examples of selfethings and specialls to the knowledge of the generall: or els contrary-wise we fall by the rule of the generall to the knowledge of speciall and selfethings.

"The first may be called a reason by example" [that is, Induction]: "the seconde a reason by rule" [that is, Syllogism].

"A reason by example pertaineth to common sense and experience.

"A reason by rule belongeth to arte.

"A reason by example serveth to prove the principles of arts, by certayne particular examples: A reason by rule proveth particular cases by principles and generall rules.

"So that a reason by example ascendeth to the generall: a reason by rule descendeth to the particular.

"A reason by example allureth the ignorant: a reason by rule forceth the learned.

"The number of shewsayes in a reason by example are uncerteine, sometimes many, and sometimes fewe: but the number of shewsayes in a reason by rule is ever certeine, and so that they are never more nor less but three.

"The two first shewsayes that are placed in a reason by rule are called foresayes" [premises], "the

third may be termed an endsay" [conclusion]. "The major, minor, and middle terme of a syllogism are called respectively the generall terme, the speciall terme, and the proving terme.

"The backset of the endsay is alwayes the generall terme.

"And the foreset of the endsay is ever the speciall terme.

"The proving terme is that terme, which is placed in both the foresayes: and is the meane whereby the other two termes agree, or disagree, among themselves in the endsay."

It may be noticed that throughout the book an animal is called a "wight."

This is not the oldest English treatise on Logic, nor does it expressly claim to be, though it makes no mention, I believe, of its predecessor, *The Rule of Reason, containyng the Arte of Logike*, by Sir Thomas Wilson. The latter work was frequently reprinted. Watts enumerates editions of 1551, 1552, 1553, 1563, 1567, and 1580. It is dedicated to Edward VI., and appears to be designed at least as much to attack the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and defend those of the Reformation, as to promote the study of Logic. Though very curious in its way ("the fruite," as the author says, "being of a straunge kind, such as no English ground hath before this tyme and in this sorte by any Tillage brought forth"), this work has not the special interest attaching to Lever's *Witcraft*, inasmuch as there is no attempt to replace the technical terms of the Scholastic Logic by English equivalents. T. FOWLER.

#### THE CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

British Museum: May 18, 1878.

If my paper at the Conference of Librarians has amused Mr. Thomas, his comments upon it have amused me: and I hope to be allowed space for a few lines of good-humoured rejoinder.

I can assure Mr. Thomas that I was perfectly serious throughout the whole of my paper; and, moreover, that I flattered myself I had disposed of his principal objection by anticipation. Foreseeing that it might be urged, I had taken care to remark that the principles of arrangement applicable to a collection of books on one particular subject are inapplicable to a library comprising books on all subjects. In the former case the subject in question may be treated exclusively on its own merits; in the latter, respect must also be had to what precedes and follows. This seems to me such obvious common-sense that I am astonished it should be necessary to repeat it. In the Museum, at all events, we have always supposed ourselves to be arranging, not ten libraries, but one library.

Mr. Thomas's criticisms on points of detail convince me that he has given little attention to the subject. He scruples at Mineral Waters being "made a co-ordinate head" with Therapeutics. That is, they are neither excluded from the library nor merged in the general mass of therapeutical literature. Which of these alternatives would Mr. Thomas prefer? and why should he prefer either? He thinks that Photography should have been placed with the Fine Arts. What! treatises on chemicals? and instructions for photographing the moon? He confounds the essential nature of the thing with one of its applications.

Mr. Thomas's further remarks raise a mere question of words:—

"Thou callest nether garments pants, whereas I call them trousers;  
Therefore thou art in hell, and may the Lord pity thee!"

What he calls Science I have called Natural History and Physics. If these terms had not been employed, other censors might just as reasonably have complained that the subjects denoted by them had been omitted. Hegel may very naturally have thought that the term "philosophy" should be restricted to speculative re-



search; but the countrymen of Bacon may be excused for differing from him.

RICHARD GARNETT.

Temple: May 20, 1878.

The ACADEMY has on various occasions noticed so very favourably the paper and proposals for the extension of the Oxford University Library system read by me at the Librarians' meeting in London last October that I am most reluctant even to seem to question anything admitted into its columns. But in your late number, in a review of the *Transactions* of that meeting, Mr. Thomas appears to have somewhat confused familiarity with these proposals with such publicity as they may have acquired since the delivery of the very address which he is reviewing. I hope, therefore, you will allow me to state that the proposals have been published by me but three times—firstly, in February, 1876, in an article in *Macmillan*; secondly, in a letter to the *Times* of March 30 of last year; and, lastly, in the address above referred to.

My letter, of a later date, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, as Chairman of the Bodleian Curators, was neither printed nor published by me, but by the University, at the order of the Vice-Chancellor, for the information of members of Convocation.

C. H. ROBERTS.

#### THE BODLEIAN MS. OF CATULLUS.

Oxford: May 18, 1878.

A word in reply to Mr. Nettleship's statement.

1. Mr. Nettleship says that in my Prolegomena (p. xvi.), when distinguishing between two classes of MSS., one of which includes O, I make no special mention of it. For a very good reason. Conciseness led me to select one MS. as the type of each of the two classes. "Alterum (genus) G et eius similia, quae maxima turba est, alterum D et eius similia Riccardiani et nostri codicis a." G is the best type of the former and much the larger class; D, of the latter, which includes only two others.

2. I cannot think that anyone who started with the fact that a MS. is as a rule better in proportion to its antiquity, then read my description of O immediately after G (p. xxxv.), then examined its readings, could be under any doubt as to its importance. My words are these:—

"O. Canonicianus 30, nunc in Bibliotheca Bodleiana apud Oxonienses, exeunti saec. xiv. adsignatus ab Henrico O. Coxe, viro peritissimo codicum. Membranaceus est, scriptus 74 paginis 31 versuum, nisi quod pagina uicesima octava 26 tantum habet, relicto spatio quinque versuum, ante *Collis o belliconici*. Vltimae paginae in calce scriptum est *Finito libro referamus gratia Christo*. Plurimque mire consentit cum Sangermanensi, e.g. *Littus ut xi. 3. Verum istius populi lxxvii. 12*, in utroque legitur, ubi ceteri codices habent *Litus ubi, Verum isti uel istis*. Habet haec sibi propria. Omittit xxvi. 2, lxxv. 330, 379-382, lxxvi. 21 *Languidior tenera cui pendens sicula beta*, lxxviii. 16 *Locundum cum aetas florida uer ageret*, qui duo uersus in ceteris codicibus bis leguntur, prior in loco suo et post lxxv. 386, alter in loco suo et post lxxviii. 49, in O semel tantum et in sede quam dixi aliena. Habet uersus 3, 4 carminis xcii. *Quo signo? quia sunt totidem mea. Deprecor illam Assidue, uerum dispeream nisi amo*, qui absunt etiam a G, Lachmanno autem ab Italicis Gellio in Catullum inducti videntur."

Then, after some details not necessary here:—

"Hunc codicem aut antiquissimum habeo omnium qui nunc supersunt aut uno Germanensi inferiorem." This description, short as it is, contains in substance the main points of Baehrens' argument: the actual antiquity of the MS., its singular agreement with G, the peculiarities which stamp it as unique. It would hardly be too much to say that Baehrens evolved his theory mainly from its suggestion. That theory I believe to be absolutely impossible, as I try to prove in the Prolegomena

to my forthcoming new edition. But it has this merit: it brings into prominence the two earliest MSS., and not O only, but G. It has also this serious defect: that in the attempt to prove G the parent of all the other MSS., it violates every probability of rational criticism. If to discover the value of a MS. means to ascribe to it an exaggerated importance, then, and only then, can Baehrens be said to have discovered the value of the Oxford MS. Mr. Nettleship might as well say that Baehrens had discovered the value of G, because he exhibited it for the first time in isolated combination with O.

3. Would Mr. Nettleship expect me to mention G or O, or G with O, apart, where they shared a reading with a dozen other MSS.? I should then have aimed a death-blow at my own design: and should not have made so clear as I have to Baehrens that the agreement of readings in the MSS. of Catullus is such as to make even his improbable theory possible. But there are not a few other cases where O and G coincide against the other MSS., and where my edition marks the coincidence by red ink. Again, there are many cases where the readings of O are distinct from those of any other MS., and are given separately. Suppose a student intent on solving the relation of the MSS. to each other, and I think I am not saying more than I am warranted when I deny to Baehrens any extraordinary sagacity in assigning to O the value he has given it.

4. That G was actually copied from the rediscovered original is an inference which has been drawn from the subscription at the end: an inference which I myself accept in my edition of 1867. I do not any longer think this likely, as the lapse of more than half a century between the rediscovery of Catullus' poems and the copying of G in 1375 makes it almost impossible that the scribe could know whether any copies had been made in the interim. It is, of course, even less likely that O, which was probably later, was a direct copy of the original. This *a priori* improbability is much increased by the peculiar differences of the two MSS. For, if on the one hand, they often exhibit a marked and singular agreement, they are, on the other, so different as to make it nearly impossible that they are direct copies of the same original. It would seem that O represents the nearer approach to this original, but with at least one copy intervening: that between G and the original not less than two copies intervened. Only on some such hypothesis can I explain the phenomena presented by the two MSS. In fact, the only part of Baehrens' theory which I can accept is that these two MSS. are a nearer approach to the rediscovered codex than any others; and this, so far as it is true (and the Datanus seems to show that it is liable to many modifications), is no discovery of his, but a direct inference from the fact that they, and they alone, belong to the fourteenth century.

R. ELLIS.

Oxford: May 20, 1878.

My concern at Mr. Ellis's misinterpretation of my words in the *Fortnightly Review* is much diminished when I find how badly he can treat his own statements. He now not only abandons one of the best founded opinions expressed in his Prolegomena of 1867, that G is a direct copy of the lost original (V), but contradicts himself more than once in the two letters which he has addressed to the ACADEMY. Between G and V, he now says, not less than two copies intervened: between O and V only one copy intervened; and O is the nearer approach to the original. Yet in the same letter he speaks of G as the best type of the class which it represents (the class derived from V), and O as probably later than G, and less likely to be a direct copy of V. Last week he said that O has changed the position of Catullian criticism. Baehrens himself has not (in general terms) said more than this: yet Mr. Ellis says this week that Baehrens exaggerates the value of O.

In Baehrens' theory of the relation of G and O to V, I understood Mr. Ellis to distinguish a true and a false element: part of it he accepts, part he rejects. The part which he accepts is "that these two MSS. are a nearer approach to the rediscovered codex than any other." The mistaken statement is that G and O are directly copied from V. This latter theory was last week "improbable": this week it is "absolutely impossible." But both the true and the false parts of Baehrens' theory, Mr. Ellis maintains, are easily deducible from his own Prolegomena and Apparatus of 1867. If this be the case, one would suppose that the Prolegomena and Apparatus cannot lay claim to much distinctness of utterance on the subject of O. The patent fact is, however, as all readers of Baehrens' Catullus know, that Baehrens supports his theory on arguments quite independent of anything which he learned from Mr. Ellis's Prolegomena. I think that I showed conclusively in my last letter that Mr. Ellis in 1867 did not perceive the value of O as he now does, and that his speaking of it as his oldest MS. did not carry with it a recognition of its importance. Mr. Ellis now merely reasserts the argument which I have refuted. I need not go over this ground again. I will only say, with regard to the passages marked with red ink in Mr. Ellis's Apparatus, that they were, according to his own statement, not intended to bring out the readings of G and O, but to indicate those of the lost archetype or archetypes supposed to be the foundation of all MSS. except the Thuanæus. If they occasionally bring out the readings of G and O, this is only by accident. I am much puzzled by Mr. Ellis's statement that it was for the sake of conciseness that he omitted all mention of O on page xvi. Why should he hesitate to add a few words to a preface of sixty pages, if he thought that his MS. had changed the position of Catullian criticism?

Baehrens' theory of the relation of G and O to V is clear, intelligible, and to my mind at present convincing. Until I am better instructed, I shall continue to prefer it to a theory which has so far only landed Mr. Ellis in confusion and self-contradiction.

H. NETTLESHIP.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, May 27.—1 P.M. Geographical: Anniversary.  
8 P.M. Society of Arts (Cantor Lecture): "Some Researches on Putrefactive Changes," by Dr. B. W. Richardson.  
TUESDAY, May 28.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "On some Points in Vegetable Morphology," by W. T. Thiselton Dyer.  
8 P.M. Civil Engineers: Discussion on "Long-Span Railway Bridges."  
8 P.M. Anthropological Institute.  
WEDNESDAY, May 29.—8 P.M. Society of Arts.  
THURSDAY, May 30.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "On Molecular Physics: Gases," by Prof. Guthrie.  
FRIDAY, May 31.—8 P.M. Victoria Institute: Annual Address, by the Rev. Dr. Rigg.  
9 P.M. Royal Institution: "The Native Races of the Pacific Ocean," by Prof. Flower.  
SATURDAY, June 1.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "On Richard Steele," by Prof. H. Morley.

#### SCIENCE.

*History of Materialism, and Criticism of its present Importance.* By Frederick Albert Lange. Authorised Translation. By Ernest Chester Thomas, late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. (London: Trübner & Co., 1877.)

*Die Forschung nach der Materie.* Von Johannes Huber. (München: Ackermann, 1877.)

A TRANSLATION of Lange's well-known *History of Materialism* is so valuable an addition to English literature that criticism suspends itself a moment to offer a hearty welcome to the newcomer. A book more fitted to inaugurate the "Philosophical Library" it would have been difficult to find. The

historical spirit, the general impartiality, the sober criticism which distinguish Lange's work promise well for the future volumes of the series. The many readers interested in science and philosophy to whom German still remains an unknown tongue will find in Mr. Thomas's translation a convenient substitute for the original. More than this, however, cannot be said. The directness and simplicity of Lange's sentences are frequently obscured in the English version. We meet too often with such a sentence as:—"Aristotle thinks that not this, but through choice and reflection the soul moves man." Nor is the work free from actual errors. Thus on page 133 we read:—"Anyone who imagines that anything can arise out of nothing can find his prejudice *refuted* every instant," where the original bears *bestätigt*, a word meaning quite the opposite of the sense which Mr. Thomas gives it. To say, again, that "religious traditions are easily *polluted* with the material sentiments of the masses" (p. 47) goes much beyond the meaning of *verflechten*; and "confident insistence" can hardly be regarded as the equivalent of *dreiste Uebertreibung*. It must seem ungrateful to call attention to these misrenderings in a work which will confer a great benefit on many students. Happily, the present volume seems to bear traces of improvement in its later as contrasted with its earlier portions. There appears, therefore, good reason to hope that the second and third volumes of Mr. Thomas's translation will be free from several of the inaccuracies which we have noticed in the first instalment. To the translation Mr. Thomas has prefixed a short Life of Lange, in the course of which we learn that "at Oxford, philosophy begins with Plato and ends with Aristotle."

The real value of Lange's work is contained in the second title which the author gave his labours. It is not so much the "history of Materialism" as the "criticism of its present significance" (*Bedeutung*) which occupies the writer. To Lange the interest of the systems of Democritus and Epicurus centres in the fact that the difficulties of present materialistic systems are already to be found within the fragments of their doctrines. "Atomism," he maintains, "is still to-day what it was in the time of Democritus." So strongly, in fact, did this critical interest predominate in Lange over the historical that when he reached the second volume of his work he discussed the different aspects of materialistic progress without regard to mere chronology. Throughout, however, this criticism remains historical in spirit. "History and criticism," the writer has himself remarked, "are oftentimes the same;" and his work may be regarded as a standing protest against that unhistorical attitude from which, as we are reminded, few materialists, with the brilliant exception of Gassendi, have been altogether free. The student of early Greek philosophy might, indeed, object that Democritus was credited with a more developed system than could be expected at that early age; and the Aristotelian scholar might maintain that his master was treated, not as a thinker of the fourth century B.C., but as a mediæval schoolman occupied with the controversies of Nomi-

nalists and Realists. But such anachronisms do not interfere with the value of Lange's general criticism, however much they may render him unfair to individual thinkers. Unbiased judgment, sound common-sense, and laudable sobriety in argument display themselves throughout the work; and so far as these characteristics predominate in Lange's History, so far it goes a long way towards answering the question: What is the place of Materialism in human knowledge? What is its real meaning and significance as a form of philosophical explanation?

Materialism is one of those words with which the world has grown so familiar that it seldom pauses to consider what the term really means. "The expression," if we may universalise a remark which Lange makes with reference to Büchner, "stands sometimes in its correct historical meaning; sometimes it is equivalent to 'realism,' at another time to 'empiricism;' there are even instances in which this the most positive of all philosophical conceptions is used as a simple negative, and almost corresponds to 'scepticism.'" It is undoubtedly one of the defects of Lange's History that the author has done little to correct this vagueness in the connotation of the term. Materialism, we seem frequently to gather, is the opposite of superstition. But few require to be reminded that there is no necessary incompatibility between the two. Nor is Materialism necessarily opposed to the recognition of established forms of religion, though Lange pauses to remark, in reference to Boyle and Newton, "that peculiar combination of a thoroughly materialistic philosophy with a great respect for the dogmas and customs of religious tradition," and reminds us that Strauss's *Leben Jesu* appeared contemporaneously with the first railway made in Germany.

Amid this indefiniteness in the meaning of the term, there are, however, two characteristics which stand prominently forward in the different forms Materialism has assumed in history. On the one hand there is the mechanical interpretation of nature, the tendency to confine causation to immediate sequence, and deny the action of guiding ideas or final causes in the universe; on the other hand stands the reduction of phenomena to certain ultimate constituent particles—the doctrine that the world is composed of atoms and empty space. Mechanism and Atomism constitute in fact respectively the form and content of Materialism. The first of these aspects of materialistic systems is often emphasised in Lange's work. The "abolition of all teleology" is noted as the only one of "the great principles underlying the Materialism of our time" which is wanting in Democritus. "The unpromising denial of the idea of design" is, we are told elsewhere, "the peculiar keystone of the whole edifice of materialistic philosophy." This conception of the absence of teleology from materialistic science is one widely spread at present. Hæckel has given special currency to the belief by the distinction he has drawn between a mechanical or monistic and a teleological or dualistic explanation of phenomena. But it may be doubted whether every monistic

system, rightly so called, must not be also essentially teleological—whether, that is to say, a system can really present things in unity unless it recognise the action of a regulative and unifying idea. Darwinism, at least, implies throughout a teleological conception of the processes of nature. Nor is it sufficient to distinguish with Lange between a false and true teleology, of which the one "is not only compatible with Darwinism, but almost identical with it." The essential point is that here, within the very camp of the "Materialists," the world is found to be interpreted, not through a mere accidental sequence of phenomena, but through the recognition of an inner meaning, an ultimate end, which the processes of nature are unconsciously realising. And the fact seems to show that, just as the facts of human history are only rightly understood when they are viewed as gradually leading up to the development of certain ideas, and thus contributing to social progress, so, in like manner, the truths of natural "history" are only read aright when we discover that the apparently arbitrary phenomena of nature are working out some rational design. The history of Materialism is at least full of instances which show that the belief in the order and purpose of the world is possessed of that regulative heuristic function Kant assigned it. Lange himself notes that "scarcely a single one of the great discoveries in antiquity" belongs to the materialistic schools; and few require to be reminded that the chief opponents of final causes in modern Europe have done little or nothing for the development of science. It is difficult, in the face of this, to understand why Lange ventures to assert that the "radical extermination" of teleology "is the indispensable condition of all scientific progress." He seems nearer to the truth when he maintains that "the ideal element with the conquerors of the sciences stands in the closest connexion with their inventions and discoveries."

If the insufficiency of the materialistic method be exhibited only indirectly in Prof. Lange's work, the defectiveness of Materialism in relation to its contents is repeatedly and clearly pointed out. "Atomism," remarks the author at the very outset of his History, "is as little able to-day as in the time of Democritus to explain even the simplest sensation of sound, light, heat, taste, &c." The chief interest, in fact, of the history of Materialism lies in the attempts it makes to fill up this gap within its system. Of course, with Lotze, we may deny the difficulty. We may maintain that the problem of explaining *how* the movement of matter can become sensation is not really different from that of explaining *how* the movement of one wheel is communicated to another. But Materialism has generally thought itself bound to go further. Sometimes the knot has been simply cut. Hobbes directly identified a certain form of movement with the processes of thought. Robinet, making that "radical change" in the notion of matter which Prof. Tyndall still desiderates, attempted to bridge the gulf by regarding sensation as a property of the smallest particles of matter. But the difficulty, as Du Bois-Reymond first clearly



saw, really resolves itself into a question of the limits of cognition; in other words, we are thrown back upon the results of Kant's *Critique*. It is by reference to Kant that Lange judges of the validity of materialistic systems. Into the meaning and permanent importance of the *Critique of Reason* Lange shows considerable insight. But he does not see, as Professor Caird has seen, that the *Critique* is an essentially regressive work, of which the earlier portions have to be interpreted by the fuller vision of the later sections. Lange has no eye for the "ideas" of the *Dialectic* or the necessities of practical reason. And, although he sees that Kant demolished the ordinary empirical account of ideas which themselves render experience possible, he finds the main issue of Kant's teaching in a Phenomenalism scarcely different from that of Protagoras.

This neo-Kantianism, as Von Hartmann has named it, is no doubt sufficient to demonstrate the futility of pure Materialism. It is impossible, it would seem to follow, to derive sensation from movement, because sensation is itself, as knowing, the prior of the two. Matter and force can be at best merely convenient abbreviations. Materialists, in fact, Lange himself says, "are essentially sceptics; they have ceased to believe that matter, as it appears to our senses, contains the last solution of every enigma of nature; but their procedure assumes fundamentally that it does, and they wait till the positive sciences themselves force them to adopt other hypotheses." To Lange, therefore, the significance of Materialism must be very inconceivable. Its truth, he says, lies in its "exclusion of the miraculous and arbitrary from nature;" its error lies in "raising matter into the principle of all existence." There is surely room to doubt how far this answer exhausts the problem. All philosophy is an attempt to explain the wonderful; and thus far Materialism has no immediate advantage over an ideal system. If, on the other hand, its error be an unconditioned trust in matter, it would seem to follow that Materialism on its most distinctive side is altogether false. Lange, of course, would reply that Idealism can claim as little validity for its conceptions; and he entertains us with much interesting talk about the subjective worth and objective nullity of the ideal constructions of the imagination and the poetry of metaphysics. But the question does not stop here. Lange has done good service in opening the eyes of many materialists among us to the limited nature of their explanations, and he notes with satisfaction, in the Preface which he wrote before his death, the agreement between his views and those which Tyndall and Mill had just announced respecting the ideal element in life. But logic requires his premisses to be carried out to their legitimate conclusion. If matter, we ask, be the creation of our mind, must not the explanation of existence be sought in the creator rather than in its product?

Prof. Huber's brochure helps us to an answer to this question. Within the compass of one hundred pages it subjects Materialism to a most patient and impartial scrutiny, which lands us in more definite

results than those of Lange's subjective Idealism. It is, in fact, the most vigorous and suggestive treatment of a rather hackneyed subject that we have seen for some time. Huber sees, as Lange does, that matter is a mere phenomenon of our consciousness; and he points out that the very qualities thought to be characteristic of matter cannot without an implicit contradiction be assigned to atoms. But his examination does not stop half-way. Materialism, he holds, will, if systematically pursued, find that, instead of constructing mind out of matter, it must beforehand establish the reality of matter upon mind. The very atoms, he adds, must, according to the conception of chemical affinity, be conceived as mutually supplementing one another, and must thus be regarded as members prepared beforehand by some original unity to serve as parts within a system. This unity, he seeks to show, can be nothing but the equivalent of that thought which in us at once combines and separates, and yet throughout all changes remains itself. Thus, he concludes:—

"Our thought, to which in the course of its investigations the universe displayed itself originally as the mechanism of dead atoms, next as the action and reaction of internally-connected elements, and then as the organism of animated members or monads, finally, at the close of its journey, finds thought once more the principle of mechanism, chemism, and animate organism. But it is a thought which, as *primaeva*, is not, like human thought, conditioned: it does not, Epimetheus-like, merely think after or reflect upon something already given and systematised: it is a thought which, as absolutely determining itself, must be grasped as creative, Prometheus-like, and therefore as exercising thought prior to its objects (*vordenkend*). While shell after shell falls away from the inmost kernel of the universe, the phantom of matter presents itself as only the veil of Isis, behind which the absolute mind stands displayed as the all-conditioning and all-present." This conception of absolute thought will appear to many a "hard saying." It would seem to be, none the less, the necessary verdict of epistemology upon Materialism.

EDWIN WALLACE.

#### PROFESSOR HENRY.

PROF. JOSEPH HENRY, who has recently died at the ripe age of eighty-one, furnishes one of those examples, not unfrequent in a free country, of a man rising by his own efforts from a comparatively obscure position to one of eminence, at least among his fellow-citizens. Not that he was unknown to science in Europe, for his name was seen from time to time in company with those who were discussing the scientific topics of the day; but, in common with many other members of the great army of science, he was a useful subaltern, well fitted to obey orders, but not capable of originating the plan of a campaign.

He was born at Albany, in the State of New York, on December 17, 1797. He received the usual rudimentary education of boys of his station, served his time to a watchmaker, and afterwards established himself in that business in his native city. It is highly creditable to him that his spare time was devoted to the study of physical science on a mathematical basis, and with such success that before he was thirty he was already Professor of Mathematics in the Albany Academy. About 1827 he began a series of experiments on electricity which occupied him during many years, and furnished materials for numerous papers in the American scientific journals and in the *London Philoso-*

*phical Magazine*, and also for a quarto volume entitled *Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism*. Some of his countrymen claim for him discoveries which are usually assigned to European philosophers; but no one, we think, can admit the justice of such a claim, any more than the character of an original mind for Prof. Henry in that most difficult of all intellectual employments—original research, where a man, though travelling in the dark, must have the sagacity to know the true path and to keep in it without going astray or stumbling. When one of those master-minds has done this, and by his superior sagacity has thrown light upon an unknown and hitherto unsuspected path into the wide domain of nature, it is no disrespect to say that men of inferior capacity may easily enter thereon, and assist the original discoverer in matters of detail. This is precisely what Prof. Henry did. For example, when Faraday made his splendid discovery of secondary currents, which formed an entirely new branch of electrical science, Henry showed that by a similar method of induction tertiary currents, and currents even up to the seventh order, could be produced by means of coils formed of ribbons of sheet copper. This result, and similar results in various branches of physical science, are meritorious, but do not display any great originality of mind, or raise their author above the respectable and useful workers who may be reckoned by hundreds, while the Franklins and the Faradays can only be estimated as single units.

Henry was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of Princeton, New Jersey; and in 1846 became Secretary, and afterwards Director, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a post which his great scientific knowledge and administrative skill enabled him to fill with credit to himself and profit to the Institution.

Prof. Henry was as agreeable as a companion as he was useful and valuable as a public servant. During one of his visits to England we had the honour of spending an evening in his company, when he gave a minute account of the various improvements he had introduced into the light-houses of the United States' coasts, the result of which was an improved light with a considerable saving in the cost.

C. TOMLINSON.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

##### PHILOLOGY.

ALL those who are interested in the study of Comparative Syntax will find an excellent synopsis of what has been doing lately in that important and much-neglected branch of Comparative Grammar in an excellent article in the *Zeitschrift für österreichische Gymnasien* (No. 2, 1878), by W. Scherer, the well-known German philologist. It contains a marvellously complete enumeration of all recent labours on the subject, and detailed and judicious criticisms on some of the most important of those which concern the syntax of the Germanic languages in particular.

PROF. MIKLOSICH has just published in the *Transactions of the Vienna Academy* two treatises, which may be considered as a sort of supplement to the Phonology in his great work, the *Comparative Grammar of the Slavonic Languages*. Both of these labours have a bearing, beyond their immediate object, on the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European languages generally, especially the second paper, on "Steigerung und Dehnung der Vocale" in the Slavonic languages.

UNCOMMON activity has been displayed within the last twelve months in the promising field of Zend Philology. The following is a list of the more important writings on the subject, in which smaller articles in French and German periodicals are not included. M. Darmesteter has given to the world his excellent work on *Ormazd et Ahriman*, of which we shall publish a detailed notice hereafter. Prof. Spiegel has published the third volume of his *Eranische Alterthumskunde*.

Geldner's *Ueber die Metrik des jüngeren Avesta* treats of the metres used in the more recent parts of the Zendavesta, and the help which they afford in restoring the original reading of the passages where the text has been corrupted. M. Ch. de Harlez, in his *Etudes Avestiques*, has discussed some of the main controversial points in Zend Philology. W. Geiger has published an instalment of a German translation, with notes, of the Pehlevi version of the Vendidad, and C. Bartholomae an instalment of a work on the Verb in the Zend Language, which is to form a counterpart of Delbrück's work on the Verb in the Veda. We may also mention here, as relating to Iranian Antiquities, Dr. Keiper's book on the *Persae* of Aeschylus, viewed as a source for Ancient Persian History. Several other works which promise to be important are in preparation. Thus M. Darmesteter is engaged on an English translation of the whole Zendavesta for Prof. Max Müller's series, and M. Ch. de Harlez is about to publish the third and last volume of his French translation of that book. Dr. West will translate for Prof. Max Müller's series several of the most important Pehlevi works. Prof. Hübschmann has announced, for the collection of *Indogermanische Grammatiken*, a Grammar of the Iranian Languages.

The hundredth anniversary of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, the oldest Oriental Society, which was celebrated on April 24, 1878, has given Dr. Burnell an opportunity of publishing a new text or recension of the *Arsheya-brāhmana* belonging to the Sāmaveda. This new text is ascribed to the Gaiminiya-sākhā, whereas the original text, published in 1876, was that of the Kauthuma-sākhā. The differences between these sākhās or schools are not very considerable, but on that very account they are of the greatest interest, as showing us what trifles were considered important by the ancient founders of these schools. Dr. Burnell considers the text of the Gaiminiya school more simple, and therefore perhaps more ancient, than that of the Kauthuma school, yet he is inclined to place the origin of their differences so late as to ascribe them to the carelessness of scribes. He suggests that the Talavakāra sākhā, which claims to have handed down our text of the *Kenā-upanishad*, may be the same as the Gaiminiya-sākhā; anyhow it would seem to have been a school closely connected with that of the Gaiminiyas. Its name, Talava-kāra, might through *\*tadava* and *\*tandava* be connected with *Tāndava*, an old Sāmavedic title, unless we prefer the etymology given by Dhāranalakshana (Introduction, p. vii.).

*Les Plaidoyers politiques de Démosthène.* Par Henri Weil. Première Série. (Paris: Hachette.) M. Weil's edition of the *Plaidoyers politiques* is a valuable contribution to the study of Demosthenes. This first series contains the orations *In Meidiam*, *In Leptinem*, *De falsa legatione*, *De corona*. Each oration is preceded by an introduction, and accompanied by notes critical and exegetical. The introductions and exegetical notes, though brief, are excellent, and always to the point: the critical notes bring the reader abreast of the latest and best that has been done for the text of Demosthenes. M. Weil is far from following some modern scholars in their proposed alterations of the text. In an introduction he discusses a good many of Cobet's alterations, and many "emblemata" have the good fortune to be retained. Nevertheless we sometimes find a new text in the place of what is old and familiar. For instance, in the *De corona* (p. 249), the old text of the MSS. gives *καὶ μὴν τὴν εἰρήνην γ' ἐκείνος ἔλυσε τὰ πλοῖα λαβών, οὐχ ἡ πόλις, Αἰσχίνη*. Φέρε δ' αὐτὰ τὰ ψηφίσματα . . . φανερόν. This text M. Weil inverts, placing the sentence *φέρε δ' . . . φανερόν*, before *καὶ μὴν . . . Αἰσχίνη*, and reading *καίτοι for καὶ μὴν*. The reason given is that the old arrangement "faisait croire (et l'auteur des faux documents est tombé dans cette erreur) que Démosthène alléguerait de pièces prouvant que

Philippe avait rompu la paix. Mais, par le fait, il s'agit ici de toute autre chose, et la capture des bateaux ne peut être mentionnée qu'incidemment." But Demosthenes has already asked the question whether Philip has not by various actions transgressed the conditions of peace; and in the old text the capture of the boats introduced by *καὶ μὴν* gives an additional and more crucial instance of his wrong-doing—the actual fact which led to a rupture. M. Weil's inversion gives a new and very ingenious turn to the passage; but can we admit such a change without the strongest necessity? The text *may* have been altered to admit the forged documents, or it may not; and if editors alter the text of authors according to their view of the meaning required, very little will be left unchanged.

*Homeri Ilias, Scholia.* Vols. iii. and iv. Ed. G. Dindorf. (Clarendon Press.) The third and fourth volumes of the Scholia on the *Iliad*, published by the Clarendon Press, contain the Scholia of Codex Venetus B. They are brought out with the same care and accuracy as the preceding volumes. Dindorf is the editor; Messrs. Cobet and Monro have done the work of collation. The editor claims to have corrected a good many errors in the edition of Bekker (1825), which arose from the confidence which Bekker placed in the work of Villoison; he has also corrected the Scholia as found in Ven. B. by the comparison of five other MSS. (the Townley in the British Museum, a manuscript in the Escorial, the Vossian MS. at Leyden, the Harleian in the British Museum, and the Leipzig manuscript). The chief value of the work will be to enable scholars to ascertain more about the work of Porphyrius on Homer than has been possible hitherto. In Codex Ven. B. the excerpts from the Alexandrian grammarians, which make Ven. A. so valuable, are few and far between; and in their place we have considerable extracts from the *Συνημμένα* of Porphyrius, who seems to have gathered up in his work a large number of the questions asked about Homer, and the solutions given. The intrinsic value of his work cannot be placed very high, but it is interesting as giving a picture of Homeric studies down to the fourth century A.D., omitting the severer work of the great scholars, and the *διορθώσεις* of the text. A good instance of the kind of difficulty raised and the mode of solution will be found at *Il. x., 271*. As to the Scholia which are not from Porphyrius, the editor tells us that they contain "plurima ad interpretanda poetæ verba utilia generis grammatici et historici et mythologici." And this is true; but there is also a good deal of another kind, of which the following are examples:—*θυσίας ταύρων καὶ αἰγῶν ἤδεται ὁ Ἀπόλλων ὕλη γὰρ τοῖς τόξοις τὰ κέρατα αὐτῶν.—ποδαρκής]* ἐν τῷ τοῖς ποσὶν ἐπαρκῶν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις.

Dr. KIELHORN has published a brochure (Trübner) on *Katyāyana and Patanjali; their Relation to each other, and to Pāṇini*, in which he maintains that the lost *Vārttikas* or comments of Katyāyana on Pāṇini's grammar can be recovered from Patanjali's *Mahābhāṣya*. That work, in treating of each of Pāṇini's rules, throws its remarks sometimes into a series of short epigrammatic sentences accompanied with a paraphrase and a running commentary; sometimes into longer periods, the gist of which is not collected into shorter ones. Where these short sentences occur, they afford, even if taken by themselves, a complete argument. The running commentary, on the other hand, often maintains a different view; while there are several peculiarities of style and language making a marked distinction between the paraphrased sentences and the rest of the work. Further, in one passage, Patanjali refers to one of these paraphrased sentences as "the *Vārttika Kāra's*"; and in another passage even informs us that one of them is Katyāyana's. The simple hypothesis that the thus paraphrased sentences are throughout Katyāyana's would afford the only rational explanation of all the facts. But, if so,

the opinion of Prof. Weber and Dr. Burnell, that Katyāyana wrote to attack, while Patanjali answered in defence of, Pāṇini, can no longer be maintained; for both the later grammarians are found to be writing sentences sometimes in support of, and sometimes against, the views of their famous predecessor. Finally, it is probable that the whole of Katyāyana's *Vārttikas* are quoted in the *Mahābhāṣya*, and that the latter was chiefly intended as a commentary upon them rather than directly on Pāṇini; though it doubtless also imitated them, not only in commenting upon those rules of Pāṇini not dealt with by them, but also in adding new comments upon some of the rules already considered by Katyāyana. Dr. Kielhorn supports his able and closely-conducted argument by numerous proofs drawn from the *Mahābhāṣya*; and the essay is an important addition to the history of Indian grammar.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Tuesday, May 7.)

F. D. GODMAN, Esq., F.Z.S., in the Chair. The Secretary read a Report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of April.—Mr. T. J. Parker read some notes on the stridulating organ of *Palinurus vulgaris*, which had first been described by Dr. K. Möbius.—A communication was read from Dr. F. Buchanan White, entitled "Contributions to a Knowledge of the Hemipterous Fauna of St. Helena, and Speculations on its Origin." In the first part of his paper the author, after briefly noticing what was known with regard to the fauna and flora of that remote and interesting oceanic island, and mentioning the various theories that had been brought forward to account for their origin, discussed the difficulties of the animals, and argued that they had evidently been derived at a remote period from the Palaearctic region by way of Madeira, the Canaries, and the Cape de Verde Archipelago. In the second part of his communication, Dr. F. B. White described the Hemiptera collected in St. Helena by the late Mr. T. V. Wollaston, during the recent visit of that lamented naturalist to the island. The collection included thirty species, of which five were probably introduced; one appeared to be indigenous, but seemed identical with a European species, and the remaining twenty-four were regarded by the author as new and peculiar to the island. Seven new genera and one new sub-genus were created for the reception of ten of the species, the rest, with one exception, being referred to European genera.—Mr. P. L. Slater read some further remarks on *Fuligula Nationi*, a species of duck from Western Peru, of which he had lately received a nearly adult male from Prof. Nation, the discoverer of the species.—Mr. A. G. Butler read the descriptions of a small collection of Lepidoptera made at Kingston, Jamaica, by Mr. James J. Bowry.—Mr. Edgar A. Smith read a paper containing the description of three new land shells from Jamaica and Borneo.—A communication was read from Mr. D. G. Elliot, containing a memoir on the fruit pigeons of the genus *Ptilopus*. Mr. Elliot recognised seventy-one species of this genus.

### ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, May 10.)

LORD LINDSAY, M.P., President, in the Chair. Before the communications referring to the late Transit of Mercury were read, the Astronomer Royal expressed his opinion that the observations of a bright spot upon the disc of the planet and of rings around it ought to be received with very great caution, as under the circumstances under which the observations were made there was much occasion for reflections from the surfaces of the lenses and from the inner sides of the eye-tubes. He mentioned several cases of very deceptive appearances, which when properly examined were found to be caused by such reflections. Mr. Christie, who on the day of the transit had observed Mercury, during a break of the clouds, with the great Greenwich equatorial, stated that he had seen a minute bright spot near the centre of the planet's disc. It was slightly diffused, but with a brilliant, star-like nucleus. It was only seen when the eye-pieces, of which he used several, were carefully adjusted, and when the definition was good. A bright



halo of somewhat irregular outline was seen round the planet with an inner and much brighter ring about 1" in breadth. The halo appeared much brighter than the ordinary surface of the sun; but it might have been only an effect of contrast. Capt. Tupman, observing likewise at Greenwich, had, on the contrary, not been able to detect the slightest trace of a permanent white spot within the disc, nor of any ring, luminous or shadowy, surrounding the planet. Mr. Dunkin said that he saw distinctly a very minute point of light near the centre, a little towards the following limb of the planet, and during the few available minutes of superb definition a ring or corona of light around the planet was clearly visible. This corona was evidently fainter than the sun, and appeared with radiating arms as in the solar corona. The halo of light seemed to be of a half-tint, and his impression was that the ring of subdued light was probably produced only by contrast. Mr. Proctor, observing at Clapham with a silver on glass reflector, saw on the disc of Mercury a white spot of sensible magnitude, and brightest in the middle. It seemed very nearly as bright there as the general surface of the sun. The spot was quite as distinct when the solar image faded in lustre as when it brightened. But when the scudding clouds left the image of Mercury uncovered while they darkened the greater part of the solar disc, the spot grew perceptibly fainter. He had no doubt whatever that the spot was a merely optical phenomenon. Around Mercury there seemed to be a ring brighter than the sun's surface; but he was inclined to suspect that the apparent completeness of this ring was an optical illusion. Mr. Chambers, Mr. Brett, Capt. Noble, Mr. Penrose, and other Fellows, mentioned what they had seen. Mr. Ranyard stated that, observing at Lord Lindsay's Observatory, Duncecht, Aberdeen, he saw no spot on the disc, and no ring round it. Before external contact he had swept the slit of a spectroscope slowly across the path of Mercury, but saw no trace of the planet. When Mercury was about two-thirds upon the sun's disc he observed it carefully with the great refractor, the aperture being reduced to ten inches, but no trace of a ring of light round the part of the planet's limb outside the sun's disc, or any indication of the limb, could be detected. Lord Lindsay observed external contact with a large prism in front of the object-glass of a six-inch refractor and a direct-vision prism behind the slit, so as to give a coloured image of the sun's limb according to Secchi's device. The limb of the planet was seen encroaching upon the C line of the chromosphere thirteen seconds before external contact with the photosphere, as observed with the same instrument. Lord Lindsay promised to give a full account of the Duncecht observations at the next meeting.—Mr. Rutherford, of New York, one of the Foreign Associates of the Society, who was present at the meeting, showed two photographs of parts of the sun's disc taken by him in 1871, which gave evidence of markings and appearances on the sun's surface similar to that furnished by the photographs which have recently been taken by M. Janssen. Mr. Rutherford also exhibited a photograph of the solar spectrum on a very large scale. The spectrum for the several sections of the photograph had been procured by means of a diffraction grating, stated to have more than 17,000 lines to the inch.

#### PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—(Saturday, May 11.)

PROF. W. G. ADAMS, President, in the Chair. Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., read a paper "On Some Recent Researches in Solar Chemistry."—Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., described and exhibited the apparatus he has employed in recent researches on the influence of Stress on Magnetisation, a detailed account of which he has just submitted to the Royal Society; he also, in part, described them at the Royal Institution on the 10th inst., but attention was not then directed to the experimental details now brought before the society. The rod or wire under examination was surrounded by two co-axial wire helices, the outer of which was connected with the battery, and the inner with a ballistic galvanometer—that is, one that acts with regard to electric impulses just as Robins' ballistic pendulum. It was some years ago discovered by Villari that a longitudinal pull augments the temporary induced magnetism of soft iron bars or wires when the magnetising force is less than a certain critical value, and diminishes it when the magnetising force exceeds that value; in either case the residual magnetism is augmented when the force is applied,

and diminished when it is removed. Sir W. Thomson has found the critical value for soft iron to be about twenty-four times the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force, or 10 C. G. S. units. In the case of some bars of nickel and cobalt specially prepared for him by Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, he finds opposite effects, so that beyond the critical value pull increases the magnetisation. The next branch of the enquiry had reference to transverse stress obtained by water-pressure within a gun-barrel, and it was ascertained to have an opposite effect to that found by Villari in the case of longitudinal pull. The critical point in soft iron for transverse pull is at about 25 C. G. S. units. Sir W. Thomson has been examining the effect of torsion on a wire that is at the same time exposed to longitudinal pull, confining himself in his first set of experiments to magnetisation under the sole influence of the vertical component of terrestrial magnetism. His results showed, with every amount of longitudinal pull, a diminution of magnetisation produced by torsion in either direction, thus extending a conclusion arrived at by Matteucci, Wertheim and Wiedemann regarding the effect of torsion unaccompanied by longitudinal stress. But it now appears that this effect of torsion is very remarkably diminished by a large pulling force nearly reaching the limits of elasticity. In conclusion, Sir W. Thomson called attention to a very different and extremely interesting effect of torsion discovered by Wiedemann—the development of longitudinal magnetisation in an iron wire by twisting it while a current of electricity is flowing along it. This is a subject of great interest, and requires further investigation.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, May 16.)

SIR JOSEPH D. HOOKER, K.C.S.I., President, in the Chair. The following papers were read:—"Experimental Researches on the Electric Discharge with the Chloride of Silver Battery. Part II. The Discharge in Exhausted Tubes," by Warren De La Rue and Hugo Müller; "Note on Legendre's Coefficients," by I. Todhunter; "On the Spectrum of Metalloids, Spectrum of Oxygen," by Dr. Schuster; "On the Variations of the Diurnal Range of Magnetic Declination, as recorded at the Prague Observatory," by Prof. Balfour Stewart.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, May 16.)

LORD CARNARVON, President, in the Chair. The Rev. F. E. Warren, Vice-President of St. John's College, Oxford, exhibited an Irish missal belonging to Corpus Christi College, concerning which there has already been some correspondence in the ACADEMY. Three other Irish missals only are known, those at Drummond Castle, and in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and one in the possession of Lord Ashburnham. For palaeographic and other reasons, this MS. is ascribed to the twelfth century, and the king of the Irish who is mentioned therein is supposed to be Tordelbach O'Connor, king of Connaught, who died in 1156.—Mr. Franks exhibited some rubbings of brasses from Gloucestershire, which he has presented to the society. The county possesses in all 107 brasses, of which Mr. Franks has rubbings of 104. Six only are of the fourteenth century. The earliest is that of Blanche Bradstone, at Winterbourne, wearing a wimple and plain straight gown. The brass of Thomas, fourth Lord Berkeley, in the church of Wootton under Edge, was made in 1392, the year of his wife's death, although he did not die till 1417. His figure has a collar of mermaids. There is also a brass of a civilian in the Temple Church, Bristol, of the same century. The figure of Sir John Cassy, at Deerhurst, represents him, as Baron of the Exchequer, attired in coif and mantle, lined with fur. At his lady's feet lies a dog, whose name, "Terri," is engraved at his side. Another specimen of official costume is afforded by the brass of Sir John Jayn, Recorder of Bristol, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. Among the military effigies is one from Newland of a bearded man whose head rests on a helmet of which the visor is open; over his head is his coat of arms, having for a crest a miner with pick-axe in hand, a bag on his back, and a candle in his mouth. At Fairford there is a brass of John Tame and his wife, who, it is said, founded the church to receive the celebrated windows, which were taken on board a foreign ship. The county possesses several specimens of ecclesiastical brasses,

of which the earliest are a palimpsest brass of a priest at the Temple Church, Bristol, having on the other side a lady; and that of Robert Lord, chaplain, holding a chalice and host, at St. Peter's, in the same town. The dates of these are 1460 and 1461. At North Leech and Lechlade there are brasses of woolmerchants, the principal trade of the county in the Middle Ages.—Mr. C. E. Davies exhibited a curious mask, found at Bath in a broken Roman drain. It is composed of tin, and stones or other substance had been inserted for the eyes, but the sockets are now empty. Its position in the Roman drain was doubtless accidental, and it probably came from a nunnery which formerly existed on the spot where it was found.

#### METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, May 17.)

C. GREAVES, Esq., F.G.S., in the Chair. The following papers were read:—"On the Daily Inequality of the Barometer," by W. W. Rundell; "Meteorology of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, for the Year 1877," by C. N. Pearson; "Note on the great Rainfall of April 10-11, as recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich," by William Ellis; "Observations of Sea Temperature at Slight Depths," by Captain W. F. Caborne.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Anniversary Meeting, Monday, May 20.)

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, Bart., M.P., President, in the Chair. The following members were elected as the officers and council for 1878-9:—President and Director: Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents: Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., James Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Brian H. Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S., and Colonel Yule, C.B.; Council: Sir E. Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., E. L. Brandreth, Esq., Oliver Codrington, Esq., M.D., the Rev. John Davies, M.A., M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., Sir Barrow Ellis, K.O.S.I., Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., J. F. Fleet, Esq., Major-General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., Arthur Grote, Esq., W. W. Hunter, Esq., LL.D., Colonel Nassau Lees, LL.D., Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., Lord Stanley of Alderley; Treasurer: Edward Thomas, Esq., F.R.S.; Secretary: W. S. Waux, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; Honorary Secretary: Thomas Chenery, Esq., M.A.; Honorary Librarian: R. N. Cust, Esq.—The Report of the Council stated that forty-one new members had been elected during the year 1877-8.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

##### (Second Notice.)

*Domestic and Miscellaneous Figure-Subjects.* The critic feels a little dismayed in entering upon this enormously large and competently-filled section of the exhibition: there are so many works to speak of, and so little space within which to discuss them. I find about eighty artists down in my list of notes—not to speak of those who have remained unnoted. Let us take eleven to begin with—Messrs. Leslie, Orchardson, Goodall, Hughes, Herkomer, Pettie, Long, Alma-Tadema, Frith, Walker, and Holl.

For some years past we have failed to feel much interest in Mr. Leslie: he has got so smooth and marketable in painting, so well-behaved and demure in sentiment. A Greek nymph or an English schoolgirl count as nearly the same to him. A model nursery-governess with an inkling of Lempriere would paint, supposing her to be endowed with very considerable proficiency in pictorial handiwork, very much such pictures as Mr. Leslie's. His example of the present year follows on in this same order of ideas and of work, but it is certainly a very pleasing specimen—"Home, Sweet Home." The lovely old air is being played and sung by an exemplary girl of seventeen, "as good as she is pretty," as the attached domestic of fiction is apt to phrase it: a rather junior sister kneels by the music-stand, and four younger girls join in. The scene is the schoolroom in a house of affluent comfort: the costumes belong to a long half-century ago, and are agreeably varied in detail.—Mr. Orchardson's subject is named *A*

*Social Eddy, left by the Tide*; another theme of about the same period of costume, so greatly run upon of late in our exhibitions. The scene is the drawing-room adjacent to a ball-room; the guests are trooping in to the dance, the last couple being a lady and gentleman who seem to have some idea of becoming partners for life as well as for the next waltz or quadrille. They leave behind them in the drawing-room, along with an aged gentleman and lady to whom tea and fan suffice, a young lady whose wistful glance suggests that she would gladly have received the departing gallant's invitation to the ball-room. This simple story is very clearly told, and the creamy tone of colour, bright without tawdriness or parade, is more than commonly pleasant to the eye, and consistently carried out. We cannot, however, well account for the lighting, which appears to be full ordinary daylight, with no candles burning or anything of the kind, whereas a late hour of the evening would have seemed the right time for a ball.—*Palm Sunday*, by Mr. Goodall, is a life-sized group of a beautiful young mother and her infant daughter, both in mourning; the child, with her steady stare of wondering or inquisitive pleasure, holds a sprig of the gleaming yellow blossom which serves English people instead of palm branches. A green lawnny meadow is outside the window. In largeness of manner, and a refined as well as elevated style of beauty, Mr. Goodall had hardly yet equalled the figure of the lady here; it is far indeed ahead of anything of which he appeared capable in the days of his earlier popularity.—From Mr. Arthur Hughes again we get (as so often before) another female figure perfect in sweetness and maidenhood. *Uncertainty* is his title; and his subject, the damsel in question blushing modest and expectant while her suitor is "asking papa" in another room with its door conveniently but tantalisingly open. The lover's fine-grown greyhound, left behind during the colloquy, looks with confident affection at the young lady, as if to reassure her that she shall certainly be his mistress at an early date. Her salmon-pink dress is the chief colour-item in the picture: close to this comes a yellow chair-cushion a little too saliently bright—the only interruption to a quietly-graceful harmony of tint. Few pictures of our school could be more covetable than this for daily companionship and contemplation. We like it better than Mr. Hughes's second work, *Vanity*, a composition of several figures in which a very aged dame, a child, and a peacock, are prominent, the costume being of the Elizabethan date. Here the best thing is the old lady—touchingly wan and feeble, without anything of what is mean or repulsive in decrepitude: the executive touch, though it possesses Mr. Hughes's wonted delicacy, is somewhat blunt and husky, wanting sprightliness and contrast.—Mr. Herkomer's *Eventide, a Scene in the Westminster Union*, is one of the few pictures by which this exhibition will be remembered: we have already said something about it. To make a picture—which shall be not merely a sermon or tract—out of a London workhouse filled with old women was a difficult problem: it has been solved by Mr. Herkomer. He neither embellishes nor degrades, but shows us old age feeble, suffering, not wholly sunk into the blankness of non-employment, nor quite without separate and individual relish for the scanty comforts which remain to it. Needlework is the chief occupation, tea the staple of solace, and a few flowers, and prints on the wall, are added. There is a black cat near one group, and we are rather surprised that he is left uncaressed by any of the inmates. Several of these have that collapsed contour of face which arises from loss of teeth: a point of life-likeness which Mr. Herkomer could hardly omit, but on which he has not insisted to such a degree as to make his work artistically an eyesore. A large space towards the left centre is occupied by the boarded floor: the perspective of the room is powerful in reces-

sion and in light and shade. There is a large amount of character in various heads, considered severally; but this properly merges into the singleness of perception and feeling apposite to the whole scene. The present is certainly the finest subject-picture which its very able author has produced since his celebrated *Chelsea Pensioners* of two or three years ago.—Mr. Pettie has a very telling work in *Rob Roy*, and a natural and agreeable one in *The Laird*, strolling through his harvest-fields. More important than either of these is *The Hour*, which shows a Spanish lady of high degree, with a black mask dangling from her left hand, descending the lordly staircase to keep an assignation as the sun sinks low in the west, and strikes full upon her face—a face of rather sinister handsomeness. The pitch of execution in this picture is high throughout, and most specially so in the red dress associated with the black mantilla. Mr. Pettie has adhered to the trying rule, "Be bold, be bold;" nor do we think he has in this instance laid himself open to the censure implied in the final caveat, "Be not too bold."—Mr. Long pursues his vein of picturesque and peculiar incident in ancient life, with a spice of the ludicrous. *The Gods and their Makers*—Egyptian women modelling and painting idols—is his present subject: the canvases of ample dimensions; the painting not particularly strenuous (and, indeed, the theme does not demand this), but easy, natural, and on the whole fairly successful. Here we have a negress holding a white cat, suspiciously unrestful, to be the original of a moulded divinity; the two white kittens are breaking and playing with a blue image: there, other women chat and laugh over the finishing touches of pigment bestowed upon a deity of the nether world; a Pasht, an Apis, a lizard, and a great miscellany of other effigies, throng the apartment.—Of Mr. Tadema's two works we had already spoken. *A Sculptor's Model (Venus Esquilina)* is the picture which he sent not long ago to Berlin, where it earned merited applause. All requisite accessories are duly introduced; but essentially this is a strong direct study of nude female form—well-developed and sufficiently fine for guiding the sculptor in his clay model, visible behind, but not in itself of an ideal type, either in limb or in visage: it will be the sculptor's business to turn what he sees into what he conceives—woman into goddess. The smaller work, *A Love Missile*, is exceedingly choice in colour and light, the sun shining bright outside the marble shutter of the room in which the florid damsel stands in delicate gradations of half-shadow and reflected gleams. The face and throat, however, appear to us weighty for the rest of the figure; and, though lively, the countenance cannot be called engaging either in contour or in expression.—After some years of comparative eclipse, Mr. Frith is again in the ascendant with the British public: his *Road to Ruin*, a series of five pictures, is the great popular attraction of the gallery, and has needed a policeman to make its scrutinisers and admirers "move on." *College, Ascot, Arrest, Struggles, The End*, are the titles of the successive subjects: card-playing opens the sequence, and suicide closes it. Even persons who have not seen the works can understand pretty well what Mr. Frith must have made of them. A prosaic but natural and straightforward invention of incident and ensemble; nothing far-fetched, nothing terrific, nothing aristocratic; propriety of grouping and painting, without strong effects from either source; a story that one reads like a book, and from which one derives the trite self-consistent moral of a narrative for the schoolroom: these are the characteristics of Mr. Frith's series. It is not to be disliked or disapproved; but to be liked with lukewarmth, and approved with mental reservation. To damn with faint praise, or to praise with faint damnation, is the critic's or the cynic's most obvious alternative. In the first subject, *College*, we observe a foreground figure—an undergraduate rather than "graduate" of

Oxford—who almost looks like a caricature of Mr. Ruskin: can this have been intentional on Mr. Frith's part?—Mr. F. S. Walker, who has been a rising man these two or three years, may now count as a risen man: *The Convent-Garden* places him in that position: a vigorous piece of brush-work, with blossoming trees forming a large central mass, camellia-bushes in front, speckled sunshine not frittered away out of breadth, two cats on the parapet, several nuns, and three young ladies their pupils at a discreet distance. We do not observe here any marked signs of a mastery over character or sentiment: but force of hand and faculty of portrayal are abundantly proved.—Mr. Holl paints on a larger scale, and with more of dramatic combination, than we remember from him heretofore. *Newgate, Committed for Trial*, has for its principal subject-matter the visit of his wife to a young beardless man who advances towards the grated partition with a wild and sudden look, as if the shock of this meeting had roused in him a depth of feeling which had as yet been kept under, merged in sullen dejection and apathetic hopelessness. The wife's profile is indefinite, and adds nothing to the emotional value of the picture. Two girls are close by: one of them belonging perhaps to the second group—a prisoner of hyaena-like savagery who browbeats his wife, an ill-used, slovenly, half-brutalised woman, seated with her baby. To the right three ladies are entering: one of them, handsome and bold-looking, clenches her hand in a significant action which indicates a bribe, and looks with very meaning eyes at the warder; this elderly and experienced person certainly understands what is implied, but gives no symptom of response. Here are much energy of conception and of handling, telling expression, capacity for conveying the salient and essential elements of the subject without much pains spent upon what is secondary. Mr. Holl's principle seems to be realism without insistency—and a very good principle it is when free from the blemishes of offhandedness and unloveliness. From these blemishes he is certainly not altogether free; yet, making due allowance for what pertains to his dreary theme in the present instance, he is entitled to ungrudging praise.

With other exhibitors in this department we must be summary: more so than the very considerable merits of several of them suggest.

Boughton, *Green Leaves among the Sere*: a family group, not including any old or elderly person as the title might seem to imply, with a little girl holding out a verdant sprig to the baby; the feeling graceful, the painting firm, the mannerism definite but piquant. *The Waning of the Honeymoon* is a less pleasant but still a clever specimen of Mr. Boughton's art. Rivière, *Sympathy*: a small girl, dressed in blue, is seated on the staircase, perhaps sent out of the room for some childish misdemeanour; a white terrier brings his black nose close to her face: the story capably told, with great proficiency of work. Less solidly painted, but not less telling in its way, is the *Victims*: two girls inexorably bent upon subjecting two appealing dogs to a sea-bath. Staniland, *Goodbye*: an emigrant ship about to depart; the canvas crowded with the multiplied and varied incidents of farewell, judiciously chosen and painted, but wanting that harmonic touch of artistic fusion which is the making of a picture. Frederick Morgan, *After the Reaper's Work is done*: human figures and a donkey amid an orange-and-primrose-tinted glow of sunset, rich and effective. The like praise is due to *Jealousy*, a Frenchwoman with four kittens and a dog. Cope, *Lieutenant Cameron's Welcome Home from his Explorations in Africa*. A long description is given in the catalogue, showing that the scene is Shoreham, Kent; and the cleric who figures conspicuously, the gallant traveller's father, vicar of this place. There are a great number of figures in this large picture, and some genuine interest both in its main subject



and in the particular points of incident; but, after conceding all that can be properly claimed, we must allow that it is a poor piece of pictorial work, with neatly-posed *marionnettes* for human agents. Thomas Graham, *The Philosopher's Breakfast*: a grim and unkempt old gentleman, his brain-pan seething with protoplasm or the differential calculus, has opened his street-door to the matutinal milk-girl, and brought down his slop-basin for the needed dole of milk: a capital piece of humour, pairing with Mr. Graham's happiest essays. Vine, "Why, then, let a Soldier drink!" a military group of the seventeenth century in a wine-cellar, the revelry fast lapsing into drunkenness: exceedingly clever, and dexterous in touch—see especially the crinkled eyes of the Falstaffian old sinner in a large red cloak: the colours and costumes rather too flaunting and new, in the manner of Fortuny's followers. Lamont, *The Prince's Choice*: a large painting with numerous figures, showing how the young sovereign has selected his bride from among a bevy of expectant and now disconcerted beauties: a standard-bearer, stalwart and prominent, occupies the foreground. The key of colour is bright, festive, lightsome, and in its totality too unsubstantial; for style Mr. Lamont may be partly indebted to Mr. Leighton, yet not in a servile way. Hodgson, *Lost*. The scene is a stable; the personages, an old Algerine marauding captain, and his lieutenant; the incident, the subordinate showing to his chief, from amid a quantity of miscellaneous plunder, a locket with a portrait of a pretty boy, which recalls to the battered and avid veteran some loved and lost child of his own. The expression is sufficiently true to enable us to read this story in it with confidence, and on the whole this ranks among Mr. Hodgson's successful works. *A Pasha*, black bearded, self-confident in prosperity, is another excellent example. Mr. Chevalier goes to a remoter Orient for his subject—*An Eastern Puzzle, Chinese Lama-Priests at Home*. This looks true in essentials, and the faces indicate the sort of character intended, yet not in a very characteristic way. The priests, young and old, and two of them extremely fat, are all robed in bright yellow, with faultlessly shaven heads; an elderly spectacled gentleman prepares to light his pipe. *La Première Communion, Dieppe*, by Mr. P. R. Morris, is as predominantly a white picture as that of Mr. Chevalier is a yellow one. It is big beyond all proportion to the value of the subject-matter or pictorial material, and the white dresses, as usual with Mr. Morris, are too bluish and thus too cold in tint for pleasing optical effect; on the whole, however, the theme is treated sensibly, and with variety and natural disposition of the figures; the technical ability also is noticeable.—Mr. W. M. Wyllie paints *The House, Session 1877*, with a considerable amount of general propriety, and fair realisation of likeness, the whole being treated easily, and with some tendency towards sketchiness. Sir Stafford Northcote is speaking, and Mr. Fawcett is walking to his seat; Messrs. Lowe, Bright, Gladstone, Goschen, Forster, and Whalley, Lords Hartington and Cranbrook, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and Dr. Kenealy, with some others, are readily recognised—the Liberal members being given in much greater number than the Conservative. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's subject is of a different class—*Summer Clouds*: orange sands, blue river and sky, short noontide shadows, and no general tempering of shade; the colour extremely bright, and the whole a vigorous effort at realisation of strong unmodified sunlight-tints. *Sedge-Cutting in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, Early Morning*, is a well-sized picture by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, who has more than once shown a predilection for representing country-employments with some peculiarity of combination or of costume: sickle and scythe, and the singular dress of the scytheman, play a large part in this painting. The execution is easy and decided, not elaborate; the faces of men and

women too uniform in type; the general result that of unhackneyed actuality.

Other pictures which the visitor should not fail to remark, and would in many instances enjoy, are—Stone, *The Post-Bag*; Armitage, *After an Entomological Sale*, a good bit of character, with portraits of Mr. Armitage himself, and other artists; R. B. Browning, *A Worker in Brass, Antwerp*—of this very interesting first appearance we have already spoken; Charles Gregory, *Folklore*; Kate Perugini, *In for a Scrape*; A. Dixon, "It may be for years," railway-passengers waiting for the train at a country station; Lancaster, *Convalescents in the Chapel, Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street*, promising, with a certain look of combining elements of style from Mr. Alfred Hughes and Mr. Legros; Gade, *Happy Old Age*; Clarke, *Wandering Minstrels*; J. Charles, *Our Poor*, the subject partially resembling that of Mr. Herkomer; Mrs. Anderson, "Guess Again;" F. E. Cox, *A Tiff*; Prinsep, *Study of a Kashmiri Nautch-Girl*, and Martaba, *a Kashmiri Nautch-Girl*; Barclay, *Women Moulding Water-Jars, Algeria*; Louise Jopling, *The Village-Maid*; Elmore, "Such tricks hath strong imagination"—a curious subject of a lady fancying that she sees her absent husband in her toilet-glass; Mrs. Ward, *One of the last Lays of Robert Burns*; Waterhouse, *The Tibia*; Cauty, *Castaways*, the famine-wrungs survivors of a shipwreck, a work in which painfulness is combined with a considerable degree of force; W. V. Herbert, *Unwelcomed Visitors from the Highway to the Landlord's Best*, German mediaeval free-booters; Burgess, *Childhood in Eastern Life*; Conti, "A Health to Bright Eyes;" Waller, *The King's Banner*; Bateman, "As it fell upon a day;" Albert Moore, *Garnets*; Frederick Leighton, *A Study*, a lady's head brilliant in flesh-tint, far more satisfactory in this respect than the author's ideal pictures usually are; Hook, *The Coral-fisher, Amalfi*; Walter C. Horsley, *Shopping in Constantinople*; Colin Hunter, *Store for the Cabin*; Pott, *Fallen amongst Thieves*, a gambling scene; Naish, *Devonshire Travellers*; Nettleship, *A Wounded Messenger*, a carrier-pigeon caressed by its young mistress, a graceful piece of work; Edwin Hughes, *Distinguished Visitors*, of some seventy years ago, inspecting a mansion of historic or artistic interest; Wünnenberg, *After the Confession*; Bridgman, *Having a Good Time*, naked infants rolling in sea-sand; W. Bright Morris, *At the Fair of Seville*; Alice Havers, *June and September*; E. Blair Leighton, *A Flaw in the Title*; Hopkins, *The Apple-loft*; Scheurenberg, *Fête Champêtre*; Lionel P. Smythe, *Waiting*, a number of French fisherwomen, much in the same style as Mr. W. L. Wyllie's picture previously mentioned; C. W. Wyllie, *Étapes*, with laundry-work in the open air—the same remark will apply here; Scholderer, *Wondering*, a seated figure of a countrywoman; Barwell, *A False Scent*, a well-told incident in the Cavalier and Roundhead contest; Maria Brooks, "I wonder if it's true," a girl with a story-book, in the mode of a fancy-portrait; Lockhart, *The Parish Kirk*, noticeable in its management of reflected light, and in other respects also; Topham, *Drawing for Military Service, Modern Italy*.

W. M. ROSSETTI.

#### ART SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week a considerable collection of etchings, mostly by living artists, formed by the late M. de Masson, of Louviers. The prices fetched do not require us to record them.

The same firm sold on Friday and Saturday last the books and prints left by George Cruikshank, or rather the whole of his books, as we understand, and a great part of his prints—enough remaining to make a second sale next winter, or next year. George Cruikshank had been the fortunate recipient of many presentation copies from Charles Dickens, and these fetched high prices on Friday and Saturday. Thus 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was ob-

tained under the hammer for a copy of *The Cricket on the Hearth*; and 13*l.* 13*s.* for a copy even of the third edition of *American Notes*. The *Sketches by Boz*, with illustrations by George Cruikshank, realised 12*l.* Among the various works of George Cruikshank—choice and especially selected impressions mostly from his own private collection—we note a very fine series of the *Omnibus*, 1842, extremely rare, 18*l.*; Maxwell's *Irish Rebellion*, 11*l.* 15*s.*; *Rookwood*, 6*l.* 6*s.*; the *Tower of London*, forty plates, fine proofs on India paper, 13*l.* 13*s.*; the *Miser's Daughter*, "the story suggested to Harrison Ainsworth by George Cruikshank," 13*l.* 10*s.*; a complete set of the *Punch and Judy* etchings, in rare state, curious and extremely rare, 17*l.*; the *Life of Sir John Falstaff*, one of the later works of Cruikshank, which recent criticism has claimed as among his best, 17*l.* 10*s.* Only six years ago, as we are informed, similar impressions of the *Life of Falstaff* sold for 3*l.* Afterwards were sold certain plates and blocks, the highest of which went for 41*l.* It remains to be seen what they will yield to their purchasers.

On Wednesday in last week Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods sold the first portion of the pictures, drawings and sketches by George Cruikshank. The second portion will be sold in the winter, and it is hoped may contain the original illustrations to *Oliver Twist*, some of which are believed to be of exceptional beauty. The present portion was remarkable as comprising the original illustrations to the *Falstaff* and to *Windsor Castle*. The oil pictures were nearly all of them sketchy, and laboured besides under all the disadvantages common to the painted work of the artist. One of the best was considered to be a picture of Ariel, founded on the line "On the bat's back I do fly;" this was knocked down for so low a sum as 8½*g*s. In some respects the most important, though certainly not the most attractive, of the drawings was the large drawing for the *Worship of Bacchus*—the picture now in the National Collection. This design was knocked down for the obviously inadequate sum of 32*l.* 11*s.* The *Falstaff* drawings excited the greatest interest. They are in water-colour, and are quite small: only about six and three-quarter inches by four and a-half. A wonderful little bit of colour was the portrait of Falstaff, which realised 30*g*s. Cruikshank is now recognised to have been an exquisite draughtsman of simple or picturesque architecture, and one of the *Falstaff* drawings—the one of Sir John inducing Mrs. Quickly to withdraw her action and to lend him more money—contained admirable examples of Cruikshank's skill in this particular. The design fell under the hammer for 32*l.* 11*s.* The sum of 15*l.* 15*s.* was realised for the drawing of Falstaff driving Pistol from his presence. The exquisite death-scene, the drawing in which the long-prosperous knight lies on his bed with wandering face and lips a-babbling "of green fields," also realised 15*l.* 15*s.* The day's sale realised more than 1,000*l.*

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is true, we believe, that the admirable picture of Old London Bridge which was sold at Mr. Heugh's sale for about seven hundred guineas—the precise sum was mentioned in our last Saturday's issue—was one of the many offered to the nation by the munificent generosity of the late Mr. Wynn Ellis. The authorities with whom the choice rested did not see fit to include it in those of Mr. Wynn Ellis's possessions selected for the National Gallery, though it can hardly be doubtful that its representation of a precious and characteristic portion of old London, long ago vanished, is both interesting historically and of great artistic value. Mr. Heugh, it seems, became possessed of the picture for the substantial sum of about 500*l.*, shortly after it had been rejected by the public authorities on whom the duty of selection rested; and after keeping it a year or two

Mr. Hough appears to have parted with it at a price which allows him about thirty per cent. profit on his purchase. But the nation does not now have the chance of possessing it.

A "SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF FURNITURE, CABINET-WORK, AND ORNAMENTAL WOODWORK" was opened at the Bethnal Green Museum on May 9, and has continued since then to excite and repay a large amount of public interest. This Museum is now notified to contain pictures, Oriental porcelain, and other works of art, lent by the Queen, Messrs. Boulton, Franks, Galton, Soden Smith, and Valpy, the Trustees of the late Mr. Cosier, the Hon. Massey Mainwaring, the late Mr. Danby Seymour, and Miss Yates; the Japanese collection of Mr. Alt; the anthropological collection of General Lane Fox; the Doubleday collection of insects; collections of animal manufactures; and illustrations of food and economic entomology. We hope to notice this exhibition in more detail hereafter.

MESSRS. GREENE AND SON, of 155 Cannon Street, have got together a collection of Barbotinés and Bourg-la-Reine pottery, from the factories near Paris.

Two remarkable articles, the first of a series entitled "Physical Science for Artists," have been contributed by Mr. Norman Lockyer to the last two numbers of *Nature*. In these articles scientific criticism is brought to bear upon matters of art, and especially upon the painting of the sky in landscapes. The test is, of course, only meant to apply to certain phenomena coming within the province of the artist, and affords no measurement for that mysterious something added by the mind of the painter which gives the real value to his work, for it is certain that a painting may be wholly true to nature, and quite unassailable from a scientific point of view, and yet may be utterly commonplace; whereas another, in which the artist has made even such bad mistakes as Mr. Lockyer enumerates, may notwithstanding be a great work of art. But it must be admitted that for the most part it is the artists who have infused the greatest amount of mind into their works who have followed nature most observantly. This is seen in the two lists of pictures from this year's Academy selected by Mr. Lockyer to test his "working hypothesis" with regard to sky colour. Those which he finds correct from a scientific point of view are those which have also received most praise from purely artistic criticism, while those which he condemns as inaccurate are for the most part rather poor works. The value of such teaching as this to the artist can scarcely be exaggerated. If art be, as Charles Blanc defines it, "the interpretation of Nature," the interpreter surely ought to be acquainted with the laws which underlie the phenomena whose meaning he seeks to expound. Art criticism also may here find a secure basis to work from instead of the shifting and arbitrary tests which it now too often employs. "It is only those," as Mr. Lockyer says, "who are ignorant of the development of art who will look with suspicion upon these new tests of truth with which artists can supply themselves" by scientific training.

DURING the continuance of the Paris Exhibition the national manufactories of Sèvres and Gobelins will be thrown open to the public, without any restriction, every day in the week, from noon to 5 P.M. On Sundays and fêtes the ateliers will be closed, but even then the Museum and galleries may be seen without cards or orders of admission.

A FINE landscape by Hobbema has lately been added to the Museum at Nancy. The *Chronique des Arts* gives the following account as to how it came there:—M. A—, a gentleman who came to settle in Nancy in 1871, finding himself encumbered with this large picture in a small dwelling, gave it to an upholsterer in the place, evidently imagining it to be of no value. The upholsterer, in his turn, not knowing what to do

with it, presented it to the Museum, where the director soon after saw it. He had it cleaned—for it was in a dreadful state of dirt and varnish—and carefully restored, and it now turns out to be an important work by Hobbema, a real treasure-trove for the Nancy Gallery.

A LOAN exhibition of paintings and other works of art was opened last week at Manchester. It is said to be the richest display that that town has seen since its celebrated exhibition of art treasures in 1857. The profits of the exhibition are to go towards a new building for the Manchester School of Art, an institution which has increased so remarkably of late years that its present accommodation is not sufficient for its purposes. It is proposed that the new building shall include, besides the school premises, a town museum and a large public gallery, after the model of that at Liverpool. Of course a large sum is required to accomplish such an undertaking, but 15,000*l.* has already been subscribed, and it is hoped that the present exhibition may bring in something more.

THE Germans seem to be making up for their first ungracious refusal to participate in the Paris Exhibition by now sending a large number of works of art. It is stated that as many as ninety pictures and works of sculpture were sent from Berlin just before the opening. Among these were two striking paintings by Louis Knaus, of which German critics speak very highly, and another by Gussow, called *In the Atelier*, representing an old woman cleaning a picture. Two groups of sculpture also, by Reinhold Begas, are exciting admiration.

THE fiftieth number of Dohme's *Kunst und Künstler* contains biographies of Sebastian del Piombo and Giulio Romano, by Dr. J. P. Richter. Dr. Anton Springer's double biography of Raphael and Michelangelo is still going on in this publication, although it has already appeared in a separate form. When completed in *Kunst und Künstler*, it will form one complete volume of this vast work.

M. CLÉSINGER's colossal statue of the French Republic is now finished, and was approved of the other day by the Fine Art Commission. It is to be set up on the lawn of the Champ de Mars, facing M. Bartholdi's grand statue of Liberty. The Republic is represented as a female figure wearing a helmet and cuirass; but her right hand rests on the tables of the law, while in her left she holds an olive-branch. Although a sitting figure, this statue reaches the height of eighteen feet.

A PROPOSITION for restoring the central pavilion of the Tuileries, and using it as a museum for modern art, has again been brought before the French Chamber.

AN instructive little work on the manufacture and decoration of pottery, entitled *Pottery: How it is Made*, &c., has lately been published by an American author, Mr. Geo. Ward Nichols. The primary object of the book is stated to be "to show that the manufacture of pottery may become one of the great art industries in the United States;" but this object is in no way obtruded, and the practical instructions are so clear and simple that they will probably be found valuable, not so much to the potter or manufacturer, who, it may be presumed, knows all about these things, as to the large number of amateurs who are at present trying their skill in pottery decoration, either for amusement or with the hope of making it a profitable occupation. The directions given for painting on china and earthenware are especially useful, for the colours are grouped according as they can bear ordinary heat and greatest heat, and palettes of various kinds are described suitable for painting on either fine china or coarse earthenware. Valuable hints are also given as to the kind of decoration best fitted for china, the colours to be used in painting flowers, stems, grasses, and other natural objects. With regard to figure-

painting on china, the writer gives the sensible advice that it should be strictly avoided. "Don't paint heads or any part of the human figure as decoration of pottery. Even when it is well done it is inappropriate, and when it is not excellent it is horrid." For those, however, who will rush upon this dangerous ground, certain safeguards as to colour and treatment are afforded. Many of the designs with which this elegant little book is illustrated are quite charming in their way, and especially the quaint device on the cover; indeed, though meant as a text-book and strictly fulfilling its purpose, it is so prettily got-up that it may well claim a place in a lady's boudoir as well as in the potter's workshop.

WITH reference to the subject of gold masks found on the face of the dead in ancient tombs, the new number of the *Archäologische Zeitung* (p. 25) gives a series of extracts from *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. xliii. (New Series, Bombay, 1857), and other sources, showing that in 1848, when Commander Jones was employed on the Upper Euphrates, a mummied body was found in an elaborately-painted coffin near the old fortress of Halebi, a site which is identified as that of the town of Zenobia. On the face of this mummy was a mask of gold, on which were impressed the features of the deceased. This mask is afterwards referred to as being in the India House, and doubtless now is in the India Museum here. From another instance of a mummy found in the district Commander Jones supposed it to have been the seat of an Egyptian colony. At all events it was clearly a place where Egyptian forms of sepulture were followed, in which case the use of the gold mask is not so singular as when it occurs at Mycenae.

THE new number of the *Bullettino di Corrispondenza Archeologica* shows with what activity the exploration of ancient sites is being carried on in Italy—outside of Rome—as, for instance, at Cagli, Ceretolo, Chiusi, Corneto, and Pompei. At Corneto (Tarquinii) the latest discovery is a tomb, which, though it had been opened and sacked before, still contained several objects of interest, in particular (1) a scarab of green jasper, with an Egyptian design, resembling in all respects the scarabs found in Sardinia, and traced to the Carthaginian occupation of that island; (2) another scarab, but of chalcidony, also with a Carthaginian design. With these scarabs were found two painted Greek vases of the fifth century B.C., which thus determine the period at which these productions of the Carthaginian gem-engraver found their way into Etruria. In another tomb in the same neighbourhood has been found a bronze mirror incised with a figure of Adonis (*Atunis*) standing between two seated female figures inscribed *Mean* and *Evan*.

CASTELLANI (Alessandro) has issued a catalogue of his collection of majolica, which is to be sold in Paris next week, May 27–29.

MR. HORMUZD RASSAM has been excavating at Nimrud and Kouyunjik, where he has found a good many tablets, as well as at Kalah Sherghat, the site of Assur, the ancient capital of Assyria. At Nimrud numerous remains of Assur-natsir-pal have been discovered. He will probably return to England next month.

THE city of Basel has lost another of its venerable historical edifices. The old "Judenschule" in the Grünpfahl-Gässlein has just been demolished in the course of the widening of the Gerter-Gasse. Fechter in his *Basel im 14. Jahrhundert* gives two notices of this old house. After the banishment of the Jews, in consequence of the great mortality of 1348–49, which was to have lasted 200 years, they began by degrees to creep again into the city; as early as 1361, one Jew settled in the "hus das gelegen ist in der Gassen," and which from this time was spoken of as "des Juden frien hus." Before the banishment the Jews had a



synagogue in a part of the house "zum alten Safran," opposite the present Guildhall or Zunfthaus, bearing the same name. During the persecution a number of Jews resided on the Rindermarkt; the ground-rent of their houses belonged to the ecclesiastical foundation of St. Leonhard. After the repeal of the banishment, the Jews transferred their synagogue to the house which has just been pulled down, and which has ever since borne the title of the "Judenschule." A few years ago, at the building of the present synagogue, the old fourteenth-century building came into private possession, and was ultimately purchased by the State together with the neighbouring buildings in order to carry out its project for widening the principal streets of the city.

WE have been at pains to estimate the artistic value of the illustrations to the quarto edition of the catalogue of the Grosvenor Gallery Winter Exhibition, which has very lately been issued (Chatto and Windus); and, so far as we are able to judge, the combined method of photography and engraving used by Mr. Dawson in preparing them has, in this case, answered at least as well as would any other process of reproduction that was available. The results seem to us at least equal to any obtained in the monthly art magazines by the most recent and most belauded systems of reproduction. But it is as well for the amateur and student to recognise frankly that reproduction in the strictest and most accurate sense there can hardly be: translation is the thing most wisely aimed at. No etching of Rembrandt's or of Claude's, whose lines have been coarsened by the process popularly styled of "reproduction," is ever seen in the copy as it is seen in the original. Original drawings are sometimes better served, and few of these have been better served than some now included in the catalogue of the Grosvenor collection. We happen to have been able to compare the Grosvenor reproduction of Botticelli's allegorical drawing of a female figure representing Abundance with a carefully-executed photograph of the same drawing. The result is in favour of the Grosvenor reproduction, which, preserving more of the fineness of line, preserves more of the spirit of the original. We do not say that in any single case the reproduction is faultless; but the amateur must be exceedingly simple if, in consequence of what he is assured in certain quarters, he really expects to find for some few shillings the precious artistic effect which the wise readily give pounds, and at need scores of pounds, to be able to secure in the original drawing or the original print. Turning to Mr. Comyns Carr's essay on the drawings of the Italian Masters, we may say that it is undeniably the most finished piece of critical writing that has come from his hand. We do not by any means agree with all his assertions, though he makes none that he has not carefully weighed. We hold, for instance, that his admiration of Leonardo carries him further than the truth about that great master when it leads him to consider that Leonardo's penetration into human character, as shown in the countenance, has never been exceeded. Even with the added knowledge of Leonardo's design and field of practice which many of us now have, thanks in part to the Queen's loan to the Grosvenor Gallery, we should most of us still consider Leonardo limited in his range over human character. We are not sure that Mr. Carr's view that vital differences in schemes of colour constitute the great barrier to the appreciation by one age of the art of another will be found to hold invariably good. The form does at least as much as the colour to repel us, for example, from the earlier art of Italy. But there is very certainly truth in Mr. Carr's remarks about the common ground discovered by most artists working with the pen, the silver-point, or the etching-needle; and where we do not agree with Mr. Carr he is sure to interest. At a time when, if, on the one hand, art journalism is occasionally made flippant through the contributions of writers

boasting little capacity, on the other hand art-writing is either oppressed or underrated by the dogmas of those who have no appreciation of any other than its scientific side, it was well that a writer of generally balanced gifts should enter his protest against the pedantic and pernicious tradition that would "weight" every exquisite thing "with inappropriate learning." We commend Mr. Carr's essay to the thoughtful consideration of readers who are intelligent enough to know that Literature, when dealing with Art as with any other subject, cannot be permanently equipped with knowledge alone. "That which remains after all"—as Lord Houghton recalled to us the other night at the Academy dinner—"that which remains is Style."

### THE STAGE.

A PERFORMANCE partly in honour of Shakspeare, and partly, as it seemed, in aid of the fame of an American gentleman who claims to have invented a "Telephone-harp," was given at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday afternoon under the patronage and direction of Miss Kate Field, the American authoress. The dramatic entertainment consisted chiefly of fragments of Shakspeare's plays, in which many popular actors and actresses took part. The performances on the telephone-harp, however, and a brief lecture on that subject by its inventor, were scarcely less prominent features in the programme, though the only apparent justification for this association was the circumstance that certain melodies, which were made audible in rather uncouth and barbarous fashion, were stated to proceed from a harp then playing at Stratford-on-Avon. Of the conditions of the experiment—if experiment it could be called—the audience of course could know nothing. Altogether, the American gentleman's ingenious contrivances seemed to have but slight connexion with Shakspeare, notwithstanding Miss Field's curious observation, "When Shakspeare put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes, did he not anticipate this performance on the telephone-harp?" In the course of her address Miss Field also took occasion to observe that the performance of Wednesday was "the result of a dream," in which "her ancestor, Nathaniel Field, the dramatist and friend of Shakspeare," had appeared to her and reminded her that we owe to America the preservation of Shakspeare's birthplace, "for not until that greatest showman on earth, P. T. Barnum, was about to pack up the crumbling house and carry it away did we awake to a sense of its value." The Gaiety Theatre being lent for the occasion by Mr. Hollingshead, and the services of the performers also given gratuitously, while the prices of admission were exceptionally high, the performances are, we are informed, expected to result in a substantial addition to the funds of the Shakspeare memorial.

A BRILLIANT Oriental ballet, entitled *The Golden Wreath*, has been produced at the Alhambra. The story which is supposed to be conveyed by the graceful proceedings of Mdlle. Pertoldi, Mdlle. David, and other performers, has been written out by Mr. James Albery in the form of a brief argument printed in the programme.

THE management of the Aquarium Theatre, who have hitherto confined themselves to revivals of standard English plays, ventured on Saturday last to produce a new comedy from the pen of Mr. F. A. Marshall, which bears the title of *Family Honour*. Mr. Marshall—the merits of whose comedy, *False Shame*, brought out at the Globe some years ago, are well remembered—has on this occasion chosen to rely more upon story than upon the portrayal of character; but his method of unfolding his plot is unfortunately not always dramatic. He has a tale of family history to tell, showing how a worthy young lady, married to a proud but generous and high-minded English baronet, suffers from the misdeeds of a dead

mother; but, as much of the circumstances of the case is supposed to have elapsed long before the rise of the curtain, the author is compelled to depend in great measure upon rather tedious narratives of a retrospective kind put into the mouths of the leading characters. This, however, is unhappily not the only reason why the performance of *Family Honour* excited but a languid interest, in spite of neatly written dialogue and one excellent sketch of character. A graver fault lies in the manifestly fictitious nature of the embarrassments and the sorrows in which the heroine is involved. The poor lady is a meek, inoffensive, and tender-hearted person, who has never been guilty of any worse offence than a tendency to extravagant displays of affection towards a husband old enough to be her father. Yet she is charged with maintaining secret relations with a lover of disreputable character, banished from her husband's presence, and driven to obtain admission to her own home by engaging herself as a domestic servant. A word from her would at any moment have explained the matter satisfactorily and restored her and her husband to peace and happiness; but this obvious step is not taken for four years; and the only reason assigned is the circumstance that the true nature of the relations between the lady and her supposed lover—who is a half-brother—cannot be revealed without breaking a pledge of secrecy and making known to the jealous husband that his wife is the illegitimate offspring of a profligate mother. In circumstances of this kind it has been the custom of novelists and playwrights to bind the heroine by an oath; or to represent the promise as having been solemnly extorted by some person whose death renders it impossible to obtain a release from the obligation. In the present case, however, the engagement is simply between the heroine and a living lady whose temptations to be silent are incomparably weaker than the motives which ought to have induced her at once to divulge the facts. The piece is supported by the talents of Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Farren, Miss Litton, Mr. Kyrle, and Mr. Fawn, and is placed upon the stage with due care.

A NEW romantic drama, entitled *Populus*, from the pen of MM. Uric de Fonvielle, Charles Hubert, and Christian de Trogo, has been produced at the Château d'Eau. The new play, which is in eight tableaux, is described as once more presenting that eternal theme of comedies and dramas in France, a humble hero beloved by a noble young lady, whom he finally wins in spite of the opposition of her family.

SPIELHAGEN is converting his latest work, *Das Skelett im Hause*, into a play, for which the very slight story is better suited than for a book.

### MUSIC.

MR. MANNS's benefit concert, which always follows at the close of the winter series of Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace, took place on Saturday last. The programme was of unusual length, even for a Crystal Palace concert, lasting nearly three hours, and was equally remarkable for the variety of the selections it included. The orchestral pieces given were the overture to *Oberon*, Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, and a clever and interesting serenade in canon for string orchestra, composed and conducted by Herr Henschel, who is not only one of our best baritone singers, but an excellent and thoroughly-trained musician. Contrary to the custom at Sydenham, two detached movements from larger works were introduced into the programme. These were the first Allegro of Grieg's piano concerto in A minor, finely played by M. Charles de Beriot, whose recent appearance at the Musical Union has been already mentioned in these columns, and the variations from Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, in which M. de Beriot was joined by Señor Sarasate. The great Spanish violinist also created a *furor*

by his performance of his own fantasia for violin and orchestra on melodies from *Faust*. The vocalists were Miss Robertson, Miss Catherine Penna, Mdle. Fides Keller, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Herr Henschel. That the audience fully appreciated the services which Mr. Manns has for so many years rendered to music in this country, was proved by the warmth of his reception on Saturday. The list of works produced during the past season, printed, as usual, at the end of the programme, shows the energy and enterprise of the conductor and the directors of these concerts to have been no less than in previous years. Thirty-eight works have been performed for the first time at the Palace, while thirteen English works have been brought forward, six of which had not been previously heard. The concerts will be resumed on October 5.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ at his third Recital at St. James's Hall, yesterday week, brought forward Mozart's trio in G major, Brahms's thoughtful and interesting, though somewhat diffuse, sonata for piano solo in F minor, Op. 5; Goldmark's suite in E major, Op. 11, for piano and violin, which has been more than once heard in London during the past season; Beethoven's romance for violin, in G major, and Schumann's charming Phantasiestücke, Op. 88, for piano, violin, and violoncello.

THE harmonium is probably the best-abused musical instrument in existence, simply because, of the large number of persons who imagine they can play it, very few have ever made it the subject of special study, or have the least idea how to use it properly. That it possesses real charm under the hands of a *virtuoso* was proved last Thursday week by Herr Louis Engel at Messrs. Metzler's show-rooms in Great Marlborough Street. Herr Engel has long been known in the profession as one of the first living performers on the harmonium, and in his recital on one of Alexandre's finest instruments he showed not merely the variety of tone but the peculiar power of expression of which, when skilfully managed, the harmonium is capable. Herr Engel was assisted by Mdme. Antoinette Sterling as vocalist. A second recital was announced for Thursday last; and we understand that a third will be given next Thursday. Those who wish to know what can really be done with the instrument by a fine player are advised not to lose the opportunity of hearing Herr Engel.

THE programme of Herr Franke's second chamber concert at the Royal Academy of Music last Tuesday evening comprised Schumann's Phantasiestücke, Op. 88, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Chopin's Polonaise in E flat, Op. 22, played by Herr Frantzen; Handel's violin sonata in A major (Herr Peiniger); Schumann's "Stücke im Volkston," Op. 102, for violoncello (Herr Hausmann); Mozart's quartett in C major; and songs by Herr Henschel.

MR. CHARLES GARDNER gave his annual morning concert at Willis's Rooms last Tuesday, when the chief items in the programme were Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70, No. 1: Schumann's Andante and variations for two pianos; and a sonata in A for piano, from the pen of the concert-giver. The artists announced to assist Mr. Gardner were Mdle. Redeker, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Herr Ludwig, Herr Daubert, Mr. W. G. Cusins, and Mr. Fountain Meen.

THE special feature of the sixth Philharmonic Concert, given on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, was the first appearance in Europe of the American singer, Miss Emma C. Thursby. Readers of American musical papers will not need to be informed that Miss Thursby has been for some time one of the established favourites of our cousins across the Atlantic; and the success achieved here during the last few years by two other American vocalists—Mdle. Albani and Mrs. Osgood—

naturally caused Miss Thursby's appearance to be awaited with interest. It may be said at once that the lady more than satisfied all reasonable expectations. She has a high soprano voice, of considerable power and sympathetic quality, extending to the E flat in alt.; she sings with genuine feeling, and with an unaffected style, which at once commended her to all lovers of pure music. She chose for her *début* Mozart's concert-aria "Mia speranza adorata" and the well-known "Jours de mon enfance," from Hérold's *Pré aux Clercs*. Her success was unmistakable, and we gladly welcome in her a valuable addition to the ranks of our soprano singers. Madame Patey sang at the same concert the "Agnus Dei" from Bach's Mass in B minor, which is hardly suited for a miscellaneous concert, and a song by Beethoven. Signor Papini gave a not altogether satisfactory reading of Spohr's Dramatic Concerto; and the orchestral pieces of the evening were Schubert's great symphony in C and the overtures to the *Naiades*, *Leonora* (No. 3), and *Oberon*. The playing of the band was on the whole very good, in Bennett's overture and in the slow movement of the symphony especially so. The *Leonora* overture (for which Mr. Cusins, we think most unwisely, considering the length of the programme, accepted an encore) was less satisfactory, being in places wanting in refinement. The next concert is announced for June 12.

REFERENCE has frequently been made in these columns to the excellent service rendered to the cause of music by the Cambridge University Musical Society. The annual orchestral concert, given in Easter term, took place last Tuesday, when the works presented were Sterndale Bennett's symphony in G minor; Beethoven's rarely-performed cantata, *Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt*, Op. 112; and Kiel's *Requiem*—the latter for the first time in England. Friedrich Kiel is a Professor at the High School of Music in Berlin. His *Requiem* is a work precisely adapted to the needs of an Academic musical body, as it displays the soundest musicianship without any leaning towards pedantry, and considerable modern feeling unallied to extravagance. A strict analysis would occupy too much space, and would probably prove uninteresting. The most effective movements in performance are the dignified and impressive opening, "Requiem æternam," for quartett and chorus; an elaborate though not strictly-worked fugue, to the words "Quam olim Abraham," the subject of which is afterwards introduced with excellent effect in the "Hostias;" and the "Benedictus," a graceful flowing movement in triple time. There are no solos in the work, the single voices being only employed in the concerted music, and never for any length of time. The performance, under the *bâton* of Mr. C. Villiers Stanford, was exceedingly commendable; and the same remark will apply to the Bennett and Beethoven selections. Miss Mary Davies, Miss Annie Butterworth, the Rev. L. Borissow, and Mr. Wadmore did the little that was required of them with the most satisfactory results.

MDLE. ETELKA GERSTER, the Hungarian *prima donna*, who at once leaped into fame last season at Her Majesty's Theatre, appeared in five parts, of which four were interesting only in a vocal sense. But the fifth—Gilda, in *Rigoletto*—was her best performance; and much interest was excited in operatic circles by the announcement that she would appear on Wednesday morning as Marguerite, in *Faust*, a character which is a crucial test of dramatic as well as vocal ability. As might have been anticipated, Mdle. Gerster's conception of Goethe's heroine was for the most part unconventional. Very subdued in the garden scene, she gradually manifested more and more force in her acting, the details of the tragic portion of the opera being rendered with excellent taste and with some display of real power. Her voice is small in volume, but its quality is remarkably sympathetic, and her command of the *mezza*

*voce* complete throughout a compass of two and a-half octaves. Add to this a singularly winning manner, and it is easy to comprehend the charm of Mdle. Gerster's performances, even to those who care but little for displays of mere vocal agility.

THIS afternoon a new "Oratorio for Children," entitled *Christ and His Soldiers*, written by Mr. John Farmer, is to be produced at Exeter Hall, with a chorus and orchestra of 400 performers, under the direction of the composer. The performance is to be given in aid of the Convalescent Home, King's College Hospital.

AN Opera-Cantata, *Herne the Hunter*, the libretto by Mr. Edward Oxenford, the music composed by Mr. John Old, of Reading, is shortly to be published by subscription. The work is said in the prospectus to be "adapted to the concert-room, or for dramatic representation."

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON will sell by auction next Thursday, in their rooms at Leicester Square, the whole of the unpublished manuscript compositions of Rossini. The catalogue of the sale contains 121 lots: of these forty-two are for one or more voices, with piano; seventy-three are for piano solo; and the remaining six are miscellaneous. The old composer's well-known love of fun shows itself very characteristically in the titles of some of the pianoforte pieces. Thus we find Lot 48, "Spécimen de mon temps;" Lot 49, "Valse anti-dansante;" Lot 60, "Petite Valse, l'Huile de Ricin;" Lot 74, "Prélude Convulsif;" Lot 76, "Ouf, les petits pois;" Lot 81, "Memento homo;" Lot 82, "Assez de Memento—Dansons;" and many others equally curious. The manuscripts are now on view at the auctioneers' sale-rooms.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER AND CO. are continuing with energy the publication of their valuable series of "Music Primers," the first numbers of which have been already noticed in the ACADEMY. Among the more recent additions to the volumes already issued have been Mr. A. J. Ellis's *Speech in Song* (Singer's Pronouncing Primer); *The Scientific Basis of Music*, by Dr. W. H. Stone; *Harmony*, by Dr. Stainer; and *Counterpoint*, by Dr. Bridge. Of the first-named book we confess to having made only a cursory examination, because the constant use of "glossic," with which readers of this journal are familiar, required a larger expenditure of time to master it than it was possible for us to devote to it. Even a merely superficial acquaintance with Mr. Ellis's book has been quite sufficient to convince us that the author has gone most thoroughly into his subject, and we believe that vocalists will find themselves well repaid for the labour of mastering its contents. Dr. Stone's little treatise can hardly be too warmly commended. The subjects with which the book deals are of a nature which it must have been by no means easy to render interesting—Tonometry, Harmonics, Consonance, Resultant Tones, the Scale and Temperament, and several kindred themes. But Dr. Stone has succeeded in writing in a manner equally clear and interesting. In only seventy pages he conveys a large amount of valuable information, and we consider his little book one of the very best of the series that has as yet appeared. The works of Drs. Stainer and Bridge are also excellent. Though the former is known to hold pronounced views on some points of musical theory, he has very wisely left them in the background, and written a manual which may be adopted even by teachers who would dissent altogether from Dr. Stainer's system as explained in his larger work on Harmony; while Dr. Bridge has written what is, in our opinion, the best and clearest treatise in our language on a necessarily somewhat dry and difficult branch of musical composition.

DR. WILLIAM H. STONE writes:—

"Will the writer of a courteous notice of my article 'Bassoon,' in *Grove's Dictionary of Music*, kindly look



once more at the opening movement of Beethoven's second symphony. He will find that my statement as to its being in unison with bass strings is perfectly correct. The seventeenth bar has not only the violoncello part in unison with it, but also the viola doubling the notes. Part of the phrase is no doubt doubled by the flute; but the description given was only intended as an indication, and is certainly not 'a slip of importance.' Still less is it necessary to explain the imaginary error by supposing that I 'was thinking' of another symphony, in another key, and by a different composer. I feel sure I may trust to your sense of justice for the insertion of these few words."

Dr. Stone is perfectly correct as to the bassoon at the seventeenth bar of Beethoven's symphony; but surely he would scarcely say that the work "opens" with a passage which occurs exactly half-way through the introductory movement!

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